The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 8236.—VOL. L. MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1864. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS

On the 22nd instant, at her residence, Audley Cottage, South Brisbane, Queensland, the wife of Daniel Peterson, Esq., of a son.

On the 25th instant, at her residence, Killwinning, Five Dock, Mrs. George Patter, of a son and daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 19th July, at Leeds, Yorkshire, James Baird, Esq., formerly Surveyor Customs, Glasgow, aged 81.

On the 14th instant, at her parents' residence, 160, Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo, Margaret Mary, aged 4 years and 11 months; also, on the 21st instant, Fanny, aged 3 years and 11 months; and on the 29th instant, Alice, aged 9 years—of scarlatina, beloved children of Richard and Alice Seymore. "The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away; blessed be the name of the Lord."

On the 24th instant, at Valentia Cottage, North Ipswich, Queensland, Clara Georgiana, aged 26, wife of J. Malbon Thompson, Esq., solicitor.

On the 29th instant, at 219, Macquarie-street, Ernestine Eugenie, the beloved wife of Gordon Sandeman, Esq., M.L.A., Queensland.

On the 29th instant, at his residence, Macquarie-street, Mr. Robert Jones, aged 64 years.

On the 30th instant, at the residence of his parents, Richard, son of Mr. John Petchell, of Lower Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, aged 20 years.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY'S steamships, performing the POSTAL SERVICE during this and the following month as under:—

OTAGO, 800 tons, W. Smith, commander, will LEAVE OTAGO for SYDNEY	October 29th.
ARRIVING at SYDNEY	November 10th.
LEAVE SYDNEY for NELSON, PICTON, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, and OTAGO	November 15th.
PRINCE ALFRED, 900 tons, G. Ponsonby, commander, will LEAVE AUCKLAND for SYDNEY	November 1st.
ARRIVING at SYDNEY	November 8th.
LEAVE SYDNEY for AUCKLAND ..	November 15th,
PHŒBE, 700 tons, E. Wheeler, commander, will LEAVE MANUKAU	October 28th,
For TARANAKI, NELSON, PICTON, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, OTAGO, and BLUFF.	
LEAVE OTAGO for NELSON ..	November 15th,
LEAVE NELSON for TARANAKI and MANUKAU with passengers ex Sydney Steamer	November 22nd,
ASHREDALE, 400 tons, R. F. Ferguson, commander, will LEAVE OTAGO for NELSON, with passengers for Sydney steamer	October 25th.
LEAVE NELSON for TARANAKI and MANUKAU	November 2nd.
ARRIVING at MANUKAU	November 4th.
LORD ASHLEY, 500 tons, T. Randall, commander, will LEAVE AUCKLAND	November 3rd,
For NAPIER, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, and OTAGO.	
LEAVE OTAGO for AUCKLAND ..	November 20th.
ARRIVING at AUCKLAND ..	November 29th.
AUCKLAND, 800 tons, J. Hagley, commander, will LEAVE MELBOURNE for AUCKLAND about	November 5th.
CLAUD HAMILTON, 800 tons, H. S. Machin, commander, will ARRIVE at SYDNEY about	November 12th.

JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager, Grafton Wharf.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The splendid new and powerful steamship LADY YOUNG, W. A. CURPHEY, commander, will be dispatched on FRIDAY, 4th November, at 5 p.m., for BRISBANE, meeting the royal mail steamship QUEENSLAND, PHILIP QUAYLE, commander, by which vessel passengers and cargo will be forwarded on to Maryborough, Gladstone, and Rockhampton without detention.

FARES TO BRISBANE.

Saloon	£3 0 0
Saloon (return)	5 15 0
Steerage	0 15 0

Cargo is now being received at the Company's Stores.
W. WESTGARTH, Manager.
Q. S. N. Co.'s Office, Sussex-street.
27th October.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
FURTHER REDUCTION OF FARES AND FREIGHTS PER A. S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS
On and after this date a UNIFORM charge of 10s. PER TON, will be made on goods, whether DEAD WEIGHT or MEASUREMENT, by ALL the COMPANY'S STEAMERS to BRISBANE.
THE FOLLOWING WILL BE THE FARES TO BRISBANE.

SALOON	£3 0 0
DITTO RETURN TICKET	5 15 0
Available for any of this Company's steamships.	
STEERAGE	£0 15 0
HORSES	3 0 0
FARES TO ROCKHAMPTON.	
SALOON	£5 0 0
DITTO RETURN TICKET	8 15 0
STEERAGE	1 10 0
HORSES	4 0 0
FARES TO MARYBOROUGH, WIDE BAY.	
SALOON	£4 0 0
DITTO RETURN TICKET	6 0 0
STEERAGE	1 10 0
HORSES	4 0 0

SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS
To MELBOURNE.—CITY OF MELBOURNE, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, TUESDAY, at 5.
To HUNTER RIVER.—COLLAROY, THIS MORNING, MONDAY, at 7, and COONANBARA, TO-MORROW NIGHT, TUESDAY, at 11.
To CLARENCE TOWN.—COLLAROY, THIS MORNING, MONDAY, at 7.
To MANNING RIVER.—SAMSON, 24 hours after arrival.
To BRISBANE.—YARRA YARRA, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, TUESDAY, at 5
To MARYBOROUGH direct.—WILLIAMS, WEDNESDAY, 9th November, at 5 p.m.
To ROCKHAMPTON.—BOOMERANG, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
To PIONEER RIVER and PORT DENISON.—BOOMERANG will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton per DIAMANTINA.
From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON via MARYBOROUGH and GLADSTONE.—CLARENCE, about 7th November.
From ROCKHAMPTON to PIONEER RIVER and PORT DENISON.—DIAMANTINA, about 11th November.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO. STEAMSHIPS.—For GRAFTON, via NEWCASTLE, the AGNES IRVING, THIS DAY, at 10 p.m.
For MACLEAY RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, the GRAFTON, TO-MORROW, at 10 p.m.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, Secretary.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—THIS (MONDAY) NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.
On WEDNESDAY NIGHT, at 11, the PATERSON, to CLARENCE TOWN, via NEWCASTLE.
Offices, foot of Market-street. P. J. COHEN, Manager.

FOR LONDON.—For Wool only.—The fine A1 steamship XANTHE, 700 tons register, SCOTT, commander. Has the greater portion of her cargo engaged and will have immediate dispatch. Apply to GOODLET and SMITH; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS, DAILY.
Leave Circular Quay at 10.15, 2.15, 6.
Woolloomooloo .. 10.30, 2 30
Manly Beach .. 8.15, 12 0, 5.
Fares, 1s. each way. S. H. WILSON.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE, Hastings River, going up to Hursley.—The CARNATION, J. SMITH, master, THIS EVENING.
O'DOWD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

FOR BOORAL WHARF, PORT STEPHENS.—The EDITH will sail on MONDAY.
BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

FOR the RICHMOND RIVER.—The screw steamer THANE, 300 tons, will leave on WEDNESDAY.
For freight or passage apply to BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

RICHMOND RIVER, going to CORAKI and PELICAN TREE.—HELEN, THIS EVENING. Wright's Wharf.

RICHMOND RIVER HEADS.—The STORM KING, TO-MORROW. Wright's Wharf. W. WRIGHT.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON, barque W. BUCHANAN will be quickly despatched. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.—Kembla, THIS DAY, at noon; and Kiama, at 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA.—Kembla, THIS DAY, at noon.
CLYDE RIVER.—Kembla, THIS DAY, at noon.
MORUYA.—Steamer, THIS DAY, at noon.
KIAMA.—Kiama, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN.—Hunter, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
MERIMBULA.—Kiama, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 a.m.
TUROSS RIVER.—Steamer on 16th November.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—THREE TIMES DAILY.
These fast steamers ply daily as follows:—
From PHŒNIX WHARF, at 9 a.m., and 1 and 5 p.m.
From PARRAMATTA, at 7 and 11 a.m., and 3 p.m.
On SUNDAY,
SYDNEY, 9 a.m. PARRAMATTA, 4 p.m.
Return tickets, 1s. 6d. cabin—1s. 6d. steerage.
Being only NINEPENCE EACH WAY.

ONLY VESSEL FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—The favourite trader MAID OF RIVERTON, MURPHY master, having the bulk of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick dispatch.
For freight or passage apply J. THORNE, 81, Pitt-street, opposite Exchange.

FOR TWOFOLD BAY and TATHRA (BEGA)—The GIPSY, TUESDAY, November 1st.
For freight or passage, apply on board, Commercial Wharf.

FROM MELBOURNE.—Schooner VIBILIA will discharge THIS DAY, at Baltic Wharf. Consignees are requested to pass ENTRIES, present bills of lading, and pay freight to master, on board.

FOR ADELAIDE.—The fine clipper schooner CHEETAH, Captain SUSTENANCE, now loading at Campbell's Wharf; having three-fourths of her cargo engaged will have immediate dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK.

ONLY VESSEL for AUCKLAND.—The favourite regular trader KATE, J. B. SHERLOCK, commander, will commence loading in a few days, at the Patent Slip Wharf, and, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will be quickly dispatched.
For freight or passage apply on board; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR DUNEDIN WHARF.—The clipper brig MALCOLM, R. HENDERSON, commander, will be ready to receive light freight in a few days, and, having all her dead weight engaged, will be quickly dispatched.
For freight or passage, apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for WELLINGTON and PORT COOPER.—The favourite regular trader WILD WAVE, J. VANDERVORD, commander, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will be quickly dispatched.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR DUNEDIN WHARF, OTAGO.—The well-known regular trader schooner ECLIPSE, Captain HUNTER, is now fast loading at the Grafton Wharf, and having nearly the whole of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR NEW CALEDONIA.—The favourite clipper schooner FRIENDS, C. COOK master, is fast loading at the Albion Wharf, Market-street. Shippers are requested to complete without delay.
For freight or passage, having good accommodation, apply J. THORNE, 81, Pitt-street, opposite Exchange.

FOR PORT DE FRANCE, NEW CALEDONIA.—The A1 clipper ship MARIE AMELIE, 270 ton register, is now receiving cargo at Grafton Wharf.
For freight or passage apply to LEVERRIER, CURCIER, and CO., 393, George-street.

FOR VALPARAISO.—The first-class ship ST. VINCENT DE PAUL will sail for VALPARAISO direct on the 5th NOVEMBER; and has superior accommodation for passengers.
Apply on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

ONLY VESSEL for HONGKONG direct.—The A 1 clipper ship NEPAUL, 900 tons, LOUIS PEYRON, commander, will sail punctually on the 3rd NOVEMBER. Has splendid 'tween decks, 7 feet 6 inches in height.
For freight or passage apply to J. THORNE, 81, Pitt-st.

FIRST VESSEL for HONGKONG.—The A1 clipper barque MARIE LAURE, 500 tons burthen, W. CHAMBERLAIN, commander, will be dispatched about the 11th NOVEMBER. Has good accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers.
For further particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR MAURITIUS direct.—The A1 brig ADIEU, JOHN ANDERSON, commander, now loading at Cuthbert's Wharf.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The clipper barque HAMBURG, 500 tons burthen, Captain THOMSON, will be dispatched from NEWCASTLE punctually on SATURDAY, the 12th November. Has excellent accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers.
JOSEPH WARD and CO., agents, Newcastle.

ONLY VESSEL FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The clipper barque DERWENT HUNTER, 500 tons, now loading at Newcastle, will be dispatched on THURSDAY, 3rd November. Has good accommodation for both cabin and steerage passengers.
Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR CALCUTTA direct.—The fine clipper ship SIROCCO, 1246 tons, R. ROY, commander, will have quick dispatch. Has superior accommodation for passengers.
Apply to Captain ROY, on board, or to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR COLOMBO.—The clipper ship J. L. HALL, 800 tons register, J. RICHARDSON, commander, will sail for the above port on 1st proximo. For freight or passage apply to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

FOR LONDON.—To follow the NINEVEH.—The new Aberdeen clipper ship, SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, A1 for 14 years, 879 tons register, ALEXANDER D. FERNIE, commander, having the greater portion of her dead weight engaged, will be despatched in time to land her wool for the February sales. Has superior saloon accommodation.
For freight or passage apply to Captain FERNIE, on board, at the Circular Quay; or to JACOB L. MONTEFIORE, Sydney.

FOR LONDON FEBRUARY SALES.—To sail positively on 5th November.—DUNDONALD, A1 12 years, JOHN JOHNSON, commander. Has all her wool engaged, and will sail as above.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., agents.

FOR LONDON.—For Wool and Light Freight only, having nearly the whole of her dead weight on board.—The magnificent new Thames-built iron clipper ship ROYAL EDWARD, 1508 tons register, A 1 22 years, JOHN SHAW, commander, receiving dead weight alongside, and wool at Marsden's Stores. Has the best accommodation for a few passengers.
Apply to SAUNDERS and CO., Lyons-buildings; or FREDERICK BESSWORTH, Pitt-street.
N.B. All cargo sent alongside will be taken on board without exposure to the weather.

BLACK BALL LINE OF PACKETS with immediate despatch for LONDON.—The beautiful yacht-built clipper ship YOUNG ENGLAND, 1017 tons register, — CLARK, Esq., commander (late of steamship Hero).
This vessel has excellent accommodation for saloon passengers, and is one of the fastest in the Black Ball fleet.
For passage or freight, apply to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT; or to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

PASSENGER-SHIP for LONDON.—To Sail 10th December.—The well-known first-class frigate-built ship (built by and lately belonging to Messrs. Green) VERNON, 911 tons register. Has a full poop, with large and lofty state-rooms, and very comfortable accommodation for a few intermediate and steerage passengers.
Now ready to receive cargo at Towns' Wharf, and wool at Marsden's.
For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.; or GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

WHITE STAR LINE OF PACKETS.—FOR LONDON,
To sail from Melbourne 20th November.
The celebrated clipper ship
WHITE STAR,
2340 tons register, A1 at Lloyd's,
JOHN KERR, commander.
The White Star is one of the largest and fastest ships afloat, and presents a most favourable opportunity to passengers for securing a rapid and comfortable passage to England.
Her accommodations for all classes are replete with every convenience and comfort.
For rates of freight and passage apply to LORIMER MARWOOD, and ROME, 141, Pitt-street, Sydney; or 48, William-street, Melbourne.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, or CHARTER, the beautiful clipper barque DRAGON, 350 tons burthen. Apply to ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO., Commercial Wharf.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

WESTWARD HO, from New York.—Consignees by the above vessel are requested to pass ENTRIES at once for Towns' Wharf. Bills of lading must be produced and freight paid, when an order for delivery will be given. All goods impeding the discharge will be entered and stored at the risk and expense of consignees.
R. TOWNS and CO., agents.

SHIP CAROLINE COVENTRY, from LONDON.—The General Average STATEMENT is now complete, and Consignees are requested to pay their respective contributions without delay.
J. T. ARMITAGE and CO., agents.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, or CHARTER, the first-class clipper yacht-built s.s. SIR JOHN BURGOYNE, 150 tons burthen, built by the celebrated builder, Pritchard, of Northfleet. The engines and boiler of this vessel are allowed to be superior to any in the colony; has first-class accommodation for passengers. She can be inspected at Cuthbert's Wharf. For further particulars apply to DANIELL, KING, and CO., O'Connell-street.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER, the American clipper barque OTHELLO, 424 tons burthen, carries about 550 tons and draws 15 feet loaded. Has superior cabin accommodation, and is now ready for any voyage. Apply to R. D. MERRILL, 54, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, a Surf WHALEBOAT, built by W. Looke, of Balmain, 30 feet long, with sails and gear, complete. For particulars apply to the above.

CONGREGATIONAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.—The Annual MEETING of the above Society will be held THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, the 31st October, in the Congregational Church, Pitt-street. The chair to be taken at 7 o'clock. And the United Communion Service in connection with the Society will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 2nd November, in the same place. Service to commence at half-past seven o'clock. Collections in aid of the funds of the Society will be made after both services.

SYDNEY CITY MISSION.—The third of a Series of LECTURES, in aid of the funds of the above society, will be delivered in the Hall of the School of Arts, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 3rd of November, by the Rev. THOMAS SMITH. Subject:—"George Whitfield." The chair will be taken at half-past 7. Admission 1s. Tickets for sale at Messrs. Sherriff and Downing, George-street; Mr. Gould, King-street; Mr. Maddock, George-street; and Mrs. Barnett, Parramatta-street.

DOWLING-STREET WESLEYAN CHURCH.—ANNIVERSARY SERVICES.—On TUESDAY EVENING, November 1, a TEA and PUBLIC MEETING will take place, commencing at 7 o'clock. Collection in aid of trust fund.

RELIGIOUS TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY.—The annual MEETING of this Society is fixed to take place on MONDAY EVENING, the 7th November, at half-past 7 o'clock, in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, when the friends of the Society are earnestly requested to attend.
JAMES FULLERTON, } Honorary
M. H. STEPHEN, } Secretaries.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company will be held in the office of the company, at Brisbane, on FRIDAY, the 11th November next, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the directors and statement of accounts for the half-year ending 31st August; and for such other business as may be brought before the meeting, in terms of the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board of Directors,
W. WESTGARTH, Manager and Secretary.
Q. S. N. Co.'s Office, Sydney, October 27th.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in the Queensland Steam Navigation Company will be held, and the same is hereby convened for FRIDAY, the 11th November next, at half-past 12 o'clock in the afternoon, in the office of the company, at Brisbane, for the purpose of passing a resolution, altering Clause 67 of the Deed of Settlement, by the substitution of the words "two-thirds" for the words "one-third."
By order of the Board of Directors,
W. WESTGARTH, Manager and Secretary.
Q. S. N. Co.'s Office, Sydney, October 27th.

WARATAH COAL COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that the second half-yearly General MEETING of shareholders will be held at the head offices of the Company, Mort's-buildings, Sydney, THIS DAY, the 31st day of October current, at noon, to receive the Report of the Directors for the half-year ending 30th September. For the Election of Directors in the room of Benjamin Darley, Esq., deceased; and of Joseph S. Willis, Esq., who retires by lot, but is eligible for re-election. For the election of an auditor in the room of Mr. Richard Binnie, who retires by lot; and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, in accordance with the provisions of the Company's Act of Incorporation. The books of transfer will be closed on the 24th current, and will remain closed until the 1st proximo.
By order of the directory,
GEORGE SPAIGHT, Secretary.

UNION CLUB.—NOTICE.—A Balloting MEETING of the Members of this Club will be held, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of November, commencing at 1 o'clock precisely.
By order,
THOS. C. BENTLEY, Secretary.

NO. 1 COMPANY, S. B. V. R.—Members desirous of holding Commissions as Ensigns, and who are willing to undergo a military examination before being submitted for ballot, are requested to send their names without delay to
R. PEEL RAYMOND, Captain.
Volunteer Office, 29th October.

INTERCOLONIAL RIFLE MATCH.—The Twelve are requested to meet at Liddell and Blitz's Photographic Gallery, 396, George-street, THIS DAY, at 2 p.m. sharp.
J. SHARKEY.

HUNTER'S HILL AMATEUR REGATTA, 1865.—A Public MEETING will be held at the Garibaldi Hotel, Hunter's Hill, on THURSDAY EVENING next, the 3rd November, at 7 o'clock, to appoint a committee to carry out the above.

BALMAIN IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.—A MEETING will be held on MONDAY, the 31st instant, at the TEMPERANCE HALL, Darling-street to commence at 8 p.m.

A MEETING of the Members of the BURWOOD C. C. will be held THIS EVENING, at 6 o'clock, at Hawkins' Burwood Hotel. Residents are particularly requested to attend. G. HYNARD, hon. sec.

ALBERT CRICKET GROUND, Redfern.—The WINNERS of the various Prizes are requested to be at Lawrence's THIS AFTERNOON, at half-past 4 o'clock, when the Prizes will be handed over to them. The Sports' Committee will please MEET at 4 o'clock.
PETER C. CURTIS, hon. sec.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the ELECTORS of GIPPS WARD will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, at Mr. R. Wyld's, Black Dog Inn, Gloucester-street, for the purpose of Nominating a gentleman to represent the ward in the Municipal Council. Chair to be taken at half-past 7 p.m. Electors attend.

GIPPS WARD.—ALEXANDER SMAIL is a CANDIDATE for the above Ward, on the first of DECEMBER, 1864.

BRISBANE WARD ELECTION.—Alderman BURLEY respectfully intimates to his friends that he is a CANDIDATE for re-election, and trusts that his past services will ensure him the honour of their votes on the 1st December.

COOK WARD.—Do not pledge yourselves; you can get GEORGE HILL, Esq., an old and tried friend, to represent you. Be up and stirring. Down with the TINDER BOX. Steele's WORN OUT.

DENISON WARD.—Are you destitute of talent, education, and respectability, that you cannot find any material better than a LUMP of WOOD to represent you. Surely there is other stuff procurable.

PHILLIP WARD.—How is your man of BUSINESS getting on? Relieve him of his heavy responsibilities, and find another if possible.

ELECTORS OF BOURKE WARD.—Beware of ignorance and imbecility—as a Man of Education will stand.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORK EXHIBITION
(320, Pitt-street, nearly opposite Victoria Theatre).
Patronised by the Governor Sir JOHN YOUNG and Suite, and universally acknowledged to be the most interesting and faithful collection of
LIFE-LIKE REPRESENTATIONS
of the leading characters of the age ever exhibited.
Admission, 1s. children, half-price. Open from 10 till 10.

MR. W. CLARK'S QUADRILLE ASSEMBLY on WEDNESDAY next, at his Academy, 103, Elizabeth-street.

MR. J. WILEY'S 24th Singing Class, National School, Pitt-street, Haymarket. First Lesson THIS EVENING, at a quarter before 6. Admission ... Fee for the course, 6s.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

WALTER M'COWEN, recently arrived from England.—A LETTER of importance from Melbourne awaiting you at HERALD Office.

INTERCOLONIAL EXHIBITION OF MERINO WOOL.
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE VICTORIAN PASTORAL and AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.
An Exhibition of Merino Wool, open to all the colonies, will take place at Messrs. CUNNINGHAM and MACREDIE'S WOOL STORES, MELBOURNE.
On the 12th JANUARY, 1865.
Prizes will be awarded as follows:—

CLASS 1.
For the most valuable sixty ewes' fleeces of washed wool, £
For second best, £
Honorary certificate for third best.

CLASS 2.
For the most valuable sixty ewes' fleeces in grease, £
For second best, £
Honorary certificate for third best.

CLASS 3.
For washed fleece wool of the highest value per pound, in bale of not less than 200 lb. weight, £.
Honorary certificate for second best.
The above will be valued and exhibited in Melbourne. The bale in classes 1 and 2 which is of the greatest money value, computing weight and price, to win the prizes. Such bales will be returned to the owner or sold by auction, and the net proceeds handed to him as he may direct at the time of entry.

CLASS 4.
For the most valuable sixty ewes' fleeces of washed wool, £
For second best, £
Honorary certificate for third best.

CLASS 5.
For the most valuable sixty ewes' fleeces in grease, £
For second best, £
Honorary certificate for the third best.

CLASS 6.
For washed fleece wool of the highest value per lb., in a bale of not less than 200 lbs. weight, £
Honorary certificate for second best.
The bales in Classes 4 and 5 which are of the greatest money value, computing weight and price, will win the prizes.
Bales sent for exhibition in these last-mentioned three classes will be forwarded unopened to London, and valued there by judges appointed by at least three well-known London wool-brokers, and according to their report those prizes will be awarded. The bales will afterwards be sold by public auction, and net proceeds handed to owner.

CONDITIONS.
For the first, second, fourth, and fifth classes the fleeces must be entire, including locks and pieces. For the third and sixth classes, the wool can be taken from as many sheep as the exhibitor chooses, but to state the number so taken.
Exhibitors can compete in ANY or ALL of the first, second, and third classes; but in whichever of these classes they do exhibit, they must send in two bales. If in classes first and second, sixty fleeces each bale; and in class three, bales of not less than 200 lbs. One bale to compete in Melbourne as above, the other bale will be forwarded to London for competition in classes four, five, and six. Which bale will be opened in Melbourne and which sent to London to be at option of managers of the Exhibition.
Competitors can enter as many lots as they choose, but only to take one prize in each class.
The wool is to be judged as if free from grass seeds or burrs. Competitors will have to state the time of shearing in 1863 and 1864, and to state how the wool was bred, whether from Australian-bred or from the produce of recently imported sheep. It is desired that all fleeces be of twelve months' growth. Proportionate deductions will be made from the value of all fleeces above that growth, and fleeces of thirteen months and above will not be allowed to compete. The judges will be requested to place by value every lot exhibited, and furnish a report with their remarks on each lot.
The bales are to be marked with a distinguishing brand in ink, which is not to be the usual brand of the exhibitor, such mark to be enclosed in sealed envelope with entry. The original brand of those bales that will be forwarded to London will be obliterated, and be privately re-marked by William Macredie, Esq., such mark being unknown to exhibitors.
The values of the prizes will be made when the entries have been received. The money will be distributed thus. One-third for the Melbourne, and two-thirds for the London awards.
Entrance fees for each lot—i.e. two bales of sixty fleeces each, for Classes 1 and 2, £5. For Class 3, £1 1s. Subscribers of not less than £10 will be allowed to exhibit one lot in each class free.
All entries must be sent to William Macredie, Esq. (Cunningham and Macredie), Melbourne, on or before the 31st December, 1864. The wool must be delivered at the stores of Messrs. Cunningham and Macredie, on or before the 9th January, 1865.
Societies wishing to subscribe, or gentlemen wishing to subscribe or compete, will please communicate with the undersigned.
THOMAS SHAW, jun., Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.
Wooriwyrite, Darlington, Victoria.

MADAME JAFFA has the honour of announcing that the first of her series of three Popular CONCERTS will take place at the School of Arts, THIS EVENING, October 31st.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.
Duett Sonata, in C minor .... Beethoven
Madame JAFFA and Mr. HAIMBERGER.
New Song—Thinking of Thee .... H. Smart
Madame SARA FLOWER.
Tyrolese Song—The Switzer's Return. Swiss National Song
Madame HAIMBERGER.
Piano Solo—Grand Fantasia on Mose in Egytto.. Thalberg
Madame JAFFA.

PART II.
Cavatina—Di Tanti Palpiti .... Rossini
Madame SARA FLOWER.
Piano, Solo—Selections from the Lieder ohne Worte .. [Mendelssohn
Madame JAFFA.
Song—The Merry Alpine Singer .. Styrian National Song
Madame HAIMBERGER.
Song—The Message .... Madame Jaffa
Madame SARA FLOWER.
Grand Duo—Sur les motifs de l'opera les Huguenots., [Thalberg and De Beriot
Madame JAFFA and Mr. HAIMBERGER.
Conductor—Mr. T. V. BRIDSON.
Reserved Chairs, 5s. Body of the Hall, 2s. 6d. Gallery, 1s.

Tickets to be had of Messrs Elvy and Co., Reading and Wellbank, Sandon, Mader, Buist, and M'Mahon, George-street; Mr. Moss, Hunter-street; Messrs. King and Johnson, Pitt-street; Mr. Peck, King-street; and Mrs. Muspratt, William-street.
To commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

BALMAIN AMATEUR DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION.—An entertainment, composed of the Farce TO OBLIGE BENSON, and the MACBETH Burlesque (with improved scenic effects), will be presented by the above on TUESDAY next, the 1st November, at the School of Arts.
Those persons unable to obtain admission upon, and possessing tickets for, the last performance, will be admitted upon presentation of their tickets.
Admission:—Body of hall, 2s 6d; gallery 1s 6d.
Tickets may be had in Sydney of Messrs. Wilkie and Co., George-street; Mr. L. Moss, Hunter-street; and in Balmain of Messrs. Onspe, Parker, and Ramsay.
At the close of the entertainment a steam-boat will leave for the convenience of visitors from Sydney.

CALIFORNIAN CIRCUS, Lyceum Theatre, York-street.—Proprietors, Herr S. GREENBERG and CO. Manager, Mr. W. H. FOLEY.
This splendid place of amusement is open THIS EVENING and EVERY EVENING during the week, with a change of every variety of HORSEMANSHIP, Gymnastic and Acrobatic Feats of the best ever seen in Sydney; and concluding with a new and LAUGHABLE FARCE. Doors open at 7, to commence at a quarter to 8.
Grand DAY PERFORMANCE will take place on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, for the accommodation of families and juveniles. To commence at half-past 2.
Admission—Dress Circle, 4s.; Boxes and Upper Circle, 2s.; Pit, 1s. Children, half-price to all parts, Pit excepted. Tickets may be had at the Box Office, from 11 to 3 p.m. Family tickets at one-fourth reduction. Season tickets may be had on application at the Circus.
N.B.—RIDING LESSONS given to Ladies, Gentlemen, and Juveniles, by W. H. FOLEY, on application at the Circus.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—TO-NIGHT, Madame TOURNEAR, the native star, in a new act.

TO-NIGHT, Signor RAPHAEL, the backward rider.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—TO-NIGHT, the clever little pony TOM THUMB in new tricks.

TO-NIGHT, Mr. MOFFITT, the only double somersault thrower.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—TO-NIGHT, the laughable Farce, SAM SLICK.

SYDNEY TONIC SOL-FA ASSOCIATION will give their Second Quarterly Concert on THURSDAY, November 17th.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager.. Mr. JAMES SIMMONDS.
Stage Manager.. Mr. H. Jackson.
THIS EVENING, MONDAY,
The performance will commence with the favourite Drama of
LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET,
to be followed by the highly successful Burlesque of
ILL TREATED IL TROVATORE,
received on Saturday evening with
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER and TUMULTUOUS APPLAUSE.

NOTICE.
James Simmonds begs respectfully to inform the public that he has engaged
Mr. J. H. ALLEN,
the eminent American Tragedian, just arrived from California; he will make his first appearance in Sydney on
SATURDAY EVENING, November 4th,
in a new American play, in five Acts, entitled
METAMORA,
The North American Indian,
and played by him in all the principal cities of the United States. During
Mr. ALLEN'S ENGAGEMENT,
he will appear in the following
NEW PLAYS, DRAMAS, &c.
METAMORA,
a new American play.
THE TRAIL OF THE SERPENT,
dramatised from Miss Braddon's novel.
THE BONDMAN OF KENT,
founded on the Kentish Rebellion.
LES MISERABLES,
dramatised from Victor Hugo's novel.
CAPTAIN OF THE VULTURE,
dramatised from Miss Braddon's novel.
THE BLACKSMITH OF ANTWERP,
written expressly for Mr. Allen.
THE DUKE'S MOTTO,
London version.
MONTE CHRISTO,
and
Hamlet, Othello, Macbeth, Lady of Lyons, Damon and Pythias, and other legitimate plays.
The plays will be followed each evening by laughable burlesques and farces, in which
Mr. FRED. YOUNGE,
the popular Comedian,
will appear, being positively his farewell engagement previous to his departure for London.
NOTICE.
A limited number only of
MONTHLY TICKETS
will be sold for
Mr. ALLEN'S ENGAGEMENT.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—NOTICE.
In consequence of the great success of
LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET,
and the burlesque of
ILL TREATED IL TROVATORE,
they will be repeated
EVERY EVENING
this week, except Saturday.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—
ONE HUNDRED POUNDS FOR FIVE SHILLINGS.
FLOOD RELIEF FUND BAZAAR LOTTERY.
1st prize, a Nugget, value £100
2nd ditto, ditto, ditto £20
3rd ditto, ditto, ditto £10
And
ONE HUNDRED OTHER PRIZES.
Every person purchasing an admission to the Prince of Wales Theatre for
FIVE SHILLINGS,
will entitle the holder to an admission to the Dress Circle or Stalls, or two to the Pit, on any one evening between October 15th and December 23rd, and will be given free
A TICKET IN THE ABOVE LOTTERY.

Tickets may be had at the Box Office from 11 to 3. Country orders, enclosing stamps, promptly attended to.
The Bazaar and drawing will take place on
CHRISTMAS EVE.
JAMES SIMMONDS guarantees the Flood Relief Fund a profit of not less than fifty pounds, and will give the winners of the nuggets, should they wish to sell them, the sums named as above, viz.,
1st prize, nugget, £100
2nd ditto, ditto £20
3rd ditto, ditto £10.
FLOOD RELIEF FUND BAZAAR LOTTERY
Tickets to be had of
Messrs. Elvy and Co., musicsellers, George-street.
Mr. Anderson, music seller, George-street.
Lawrence's Cricketing Depot, George-street.
Mr. Moss, music-seller, Hunter-street; and of
Mr. William Dind, North Shore.
Hotels, libraries, tobacconists, &c., &c., and other agents.
The Prizes to be seen at Mr. HEAD'S, King-street.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—
Lessee and Manager, Mr. JAMES SIMMONDS.
Stage Manager, Mr. L. M'GOWAN.
MORE NOVELTY!!!
THIS EVENING, Monday, October 31st, the historical drama of
WALLACE, THE HERO OF SCOTLAND.
Songs, Mr. Jerry Blossom.
Concluding with the romantic drama of
THE BLIND BEGGAR OF BETHNAL GREEN.
PIT, ONE SHILLING.
Gallery, Sixpence.

ST. LEONARDS V. R. ANNIVERSARY BALL.—A BALL to commemorate the fourth anniversary of the above company, will be held at the St. Leonards School of Arts, on THURSDAY EVENING, November 17th, 1864.
Mr. John Clark, jun. has kindly consented to act as M C. on the occasion.
Refreshments under the superintendence of Signor Compagnoni.
Application for tickets to be made to
Lieutenant Solomon
Sergeant Guise
Corporal Moore
M'Innes
Private J. Mackaness
Or to the Secretary.
Double ticket, to admit lady and gentleman, 15s.
Lady's ticket, 7s. 6d.
Gentlemen's ticket, 10s. 6d.
Early application for tickets is necessary, as only a limited number will be issued.
Volunteers are requested to appear in uniform.
ARCHIBALD W. THOMSON, hon. sec.,
Mount-street, St. Leonards.

VOLUNTEER CLUB.—The Annual General MEETING will be held at the Club-house, on MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 7.30 p.m.
W. CATHCART STILL, Chairman of Committee.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of 10 per cent. on the paid-up capital of the company, for the half-year ending 30th September, is now payable at the company's office, George-street, Sydney.
By order of the Board,
ROBERT GARRETT, secretary.
Sydney, 28th October, 1864.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Notice is hereby given that a BRANCH of this bank has been established at ARMIDALE, and is now open for the transaction of all usual banking business.
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, October 1.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
IN INSOLVENCY.
In the Insolvent Estate of JAMES CUNNINGHAM.
WHEREAS at a special general meeting of creditors duly convened by advertisement in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, and held at the office of the undersigned, an offer of composition (viz., 2s. 6d. in the pound, cash, upon all claims proved against the estate, together with the expenses of management) was then made on behalf of the insolvent, and accepted by the majority of creditors then present, I hereby call and convene a Special General Meeting of creditors, to be held at my office, situate corner of King and Phillip streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of November next, at the hour of three p.m., for the purpose of finally considering and deciding upon the said offer of composition, or any amended offer that may then be made.
Dated at Sydney this 28th day of October, 1864.
FREDERICK THOMAS HUMPHERY,
Official Assignee.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ACCOUNTS CURRENT and PLANS OF DISTRIBUTION in the undermentioned estates having been filed and approved of, are now lying for inspection at the office of the undersigned, where the dividends will be payable on and after THURSDAY, the 3rd November next.
FREDERICK THOMAS HUMPHERY, Official Assignee.
Estate of JAMES REID MAXWELL, of Sofala, storekeeper, first dividend of 5s. in the £ on concurrent claims proved.
Estate of WILLIAM RANDLE, of Parramatta, contractor, first dividend of 5s. in the £ on concurrent claims proved, paying preferent claims in full.

MRS. ORAM will feel obliged to those friends who have kindly promised contributions to her Stall, if they will forward them on or before SATURDAY, the 12th November, as the Bazaar will be opened on the following Monday, the 14th.
Wesleyan Parsonage, Newtown.

QUEENSLAND ANNIVERSARY REGATTA, FRIDAY, 9th DECEMBER, and SATURDAY, 10th DECEMBER, 1864.

PATRON:
His Excellency Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.
PRESIDENT:
The Hon. R. G. W. Herbert, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT:
His Worship the Mayor.
COMMITTEE:

L. A. Bernays, Esq.	A. Archer, Esq.
C. Coxen, Esq.	R. Little, Esq.
J. F. Garrick, Esq.	J. Bramston, Esq.
A. E. Jones, Esq.	H. P. Abbott, Esq.
R. Buckley, Esq.	Captain Pitt, R.A.
F. O. Darvall, Esq.	

Umpire: R. Douglas, Esq.
Starter: W. T. Blakeney, Esq.
Treasurer: J. M'Donnell, Esq.
Honorary Secretary: W. C. Belbridge, Esq.

PROGRAMME.
FIRST DAY.
FRIDAY, 9TH DECEMBER, 1864.

1st Race.—To start at 11 o'clock a.m. For youths under 16 years of age, in skiffs, pulling a pair of oars, with coxswain. Course—To start from Flagship round a boat moored off Walmsley Point, and back to Flagship.
Prize, £5; second prize, £1. Entrance, 10s.

2nd Race.—To start at half-past eleven o'clock a.m. For all comers, in second class gigs, pulling four oars, with coxswain. Course—To start from Flagship round a boat moored off Walmsley Point, thence round a boat moored off Garden Point, thence round a boat moored off Walmsley Point, and back to Flagship.
Prize £15; second prize, £3. Entrance, £2.

Third Race.—To start at twelve o'clock. For all amateurs, in skiffs, pulling a pair of oars, with coxswain. Course—To start from Flagship, round a boat moored off Walmsley Point, thence round a boat moored off Garden Point, and back to Flagship.
Prize, £8; second prize, £2. Entrance, £1.

4th Race.—To start at fifteen minutes past twelve o'clock. For all open boats under canvas. Course same as third race.
Prize, Silver Cup, value £7, with £7 added; second prize, £2. Entrance, £1 10s.

5th Race.—To start at forty-five minutes past twelve o'clock. For all youths under 19 years of age, in skiffs, pulling a pair of sculls. Course, same as third race.
Prize, a Silver Cup.
N.B.—Conditions of this race are as follows:—The Cup must be won on two consecutive Anniversary Regattas by the same person, who must be then under 19 years of age. The Cup will be handed over to the winner on each occasion, to be held by him upon his finding proper security for its safe custody and restoration when required by the committee. The cup was won last year by Master J. T. Dunlop. Entrance, 10s.

6th Race.—To start at two o'clock p.m. For all comers, in punts not exceeding 14 feet long, nor less than 3½ feet wide, pulling a pair of sculls. Course same as first race.
Prize, £4; second prize, £1. Entrance, 5s.

7th Race.—To start at half-past 2 o'clock p.m. For all ferrymen who have been engaged on the ferry one month, pulling a pair of sculls, in ferry-boats that have been plying two months previous to the Regatta. Course same as third race.
Prize, £5; second prize, £2. Entrance, 10s.

8th Race.—To start at three o'clock p.m. The Princess's Prize, value £25, to consist of four Silver Cups. Second prize, £5. For all comers, in first-class gigs, pulling four oars, with coxswain. Course same as third race, twice round. Entrance, £2 10s.

9th Race.—To start at half-past three o'clock p.m. For all comers, in skiffs, pulling a pair of oars, with coxswain. Course same as third race.
Prize, £10; second prize, £2. Entrance, £1.

10th Race.—To start at four o'clock p.m. For all amateurs, in first-class gigs, pulling four oars, with coxswain. The winners of the Princess's Cup excluded. Course same as second race.
Prize, £18; second prize, £4. Entrance £2.

11th Race.—To start at half-past four o'clock. For all comers, in skiffs, pulling a pair of sculls. Course same as third race.
Prize, £6; second prize, £2. Entrance, 10s.

12th Race.—To start at five o'clock p.m. For all amateurs, in second-class gigs, pulling four oars, with coxswain. Course same as second race.
Prize, £12; second prize, £3. Entrance, £1 10s.

13th Race.—To start at half-past five o'clock p.m. For all youths under fourteen years of age, in dingies, twelve feet long. Course same as first race.
Prize £3; second prize, £1. Entrance, 5s.

14th Race.—To start at six o'clock p.m. For all amateurs, in skiffs, pulling two pairs of sculls, with coxswain. Course same as third race.
Prize, £8; second prize, £2. Entrance, £1.

The programme of the Second Day's Racing will be published in a future issue.

GENERAL RULES.
I. Every person entering a boat must be a subscriber to the Regatta to the amount of, at least £1 for the current year, except in the first, fifth, sixth, and thirteenth races, for which 10s. will qualify.
II. Every person entering a boat shall, at the time of entrance, distinctly state the race for which he is entering her, his own name, the name of the boat he is entering, the class of the boat, and the colour of her distinguishing flag; and also give the names of the crew.
III. Every person entering a boat shall, if required so to do—in writing, by the secretary, at any time before the payment of the prizes—submit such boat to the inspection of the regatta committee.
IV. Every rowing boat shall carry in her bows, and every sailing boat at her mast-head or peak, a distinguishing flag of not less than ten inches by twelve inches, the colour of which flag shall have been previously given at the time of entrance.
V. No boat will be permitted to run in a race intended for boats of an inferior class; and, if it be not discovered until after the race has been run, she shall be declared distanced. In either case her entrance money will be forfeited.
VI. All protests or complaints of whatsoever kind shall be made in writing, signed by the complainant, and shall be delivered to the Umpire before 7 p.m. of the day of the race complained of; no protest or complaint will otherwise be entertained.
VII. The prizes will be paid on a day to be named by the committee to the person who entered each winning boat, or to his written order.
VIII. No prize will be given unless three boats start, and no second prize will be given unless four boats start.
IX. Subscribers to the amount of £1 will receive a ticket of admission to the Flagship for one gentleman and two ladies.

RULES FOR ROWING MATCHES.
I. All crews shall pull in uniform.
II. No alteration in youths' or amateurs' crews made subsequent to the entrance will be permitted, except by the express permission of the committee, given in writing.
III. The position of the boats at starting in each race shall be decided by lot after the entrances are closed, the drawer of No. 1 lot taking the 1st station towards the north bank of the river, and the rest in succession, according to their numbers; no subsequent alteration in the plans so determined will be permitted.
IV. A warning-gun will be fired five minutes before the hour of starting of each race, and the boats will draw up in a line under the direction of the starter.
V. All boats or buoys marking the course shall be rounded on the coxswain's right hand, and on coming in the Flagship shall be passed on the north.
VI. Any boat fouling another, taking a wrong place at starting, disobeying the orders of the starter, or wilfully breaking any rules directed to be observed, will be declared to be distanced, and the entrance money forfeited.
VII. The decision of the Committee shall be final in all matters brought before them to decide.

RULES FOR SAILING MATCHES.
I. Sailing boats may carry any and what sail they please, but will not be allowed to use oars or throw ballast overboard after starting; all water ballast to be fresh; no sand or shifting ballast allowed.
II. Boats on the port tack to bear up for boats on the starboard tack. Boats running free to keep away for boats on a wind.
III. Sailing boats to be moored by the stem, and to have their head sails down, and peaks or sprits lowered. No springs, or hauling, or mooring lines allowed. All points to be rounded on the starboard hand.
IV. All boats to be subject to the approval of the Committee.
V. In drawing for stations, No. 1 will take the weather station, the rest in succession.
VI. In the sailing race any point not provided for in the above regulations shall be referred to the committee, whose decision, which shall be final, shall be based on the rules and regulations of the Sydney Yacht Club.
VII. A warning gun will be fired from the flag-ship ten minutes before each race, and the starting gun at the time named for the respective match.
VIII. All boats running in to pass between the flag-ship and the north bank of the river.
IX. Any race not terminated by half-past 6 o'clock p.m. to be run again under the same regulations on a future day, to be fixed by the committee.
W. C. BELBRIDGE, Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.—All CLAIMS against the late ULICK WILLIAM BURKE, formerly of Surry Hills, woolsorter, deceased, are requested to be furnished within fourteen days from this date. JAMES O'HEAR, baker, Riley and Albion streets, Surry Hills, Sydney, 17th October, 1864.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1476216

PARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.—The Council met this (Saturday) morning at nine. Present—the Mayor, and Aldermen Purchase, Harvey, Nott, and H. Taylor. The report of the surveyor, containing estimate of probable cost of repairing the dam, was presented, received, and adopted. The surveyor's report upon the repairs necessary to Campbell and Marsden streets was also presented by the Mayor, and adopted. Eight tenders for cartage were opened, and that of Mr. R. Booth, at 7s. per day, accepted. It was resolved that the municipal quarry should be let by tender, that tenders should be called for the same; and that the present contractor for lighting the lamp should be instructed to give up the duty, for the performance of which tenders should be also called for.

POLICE COURT, Saturday.—Before the Mayor, and Messrs. N. Stewart, and Gibbons.—The only business before the court was the hearing of nine cases of breach of the Towns' Police Act, by allowing horses and cattle to stray in the streets. In eight cases the usual penalties and costs were inflicted, and the remaining case was postponed.

VOLUNTEER FIRE BRIGADE.—The fifth annual meeting of the company took place, on Friday evening, at Mr. N. Payten's Hotel, the chairman, Mr. J. Dobson, presiding. The annual report was read by the secretary as follows:—"The Parramatta Volunteer Fire Brigade meets, this evening, in accordance with rule IV, which directs the annual meeting to be held in the month of October in every year. In the month of October, 1859, the company was instituted, and consequently it has now completed the fifth year of its existence. The year past since the adoption of the last annual report, has been unmarked by the occurrence of a single fire, a fact which while calling for congratulation has been scarcely favourable to the existence and certainly has not contributed to the progress of the company; nevertheless, the efforts of the company have been directed as far as possible to preparation for a degree of usefulness when occasion shall require their services. The brigade has suffered loss, like all other societies, by the removal to other places of active and useful members, among whom was the late foreman of the company. In such societies, where labour devolves upon a few, every one is missed; notwithstanding this, the brigade still maintains its public position, with the hope of eventual augmented success and increased capability, if not *opportunity* for usefulness. Seeing how necessary such an institution is, and the disposition of the members of the brigade disinterestedly to serve their fellow townsmen in this matter, they trust that, at all events, they will not experience any diminution of the support hitherto extended to them as a public body. The report, with the balance-sheet, was adopted, and the officers for the ensuing year appointed as follows, Mr. Menser retiring from the office of foreman:—Superintendent, Mr. N. Payten; foreman, Mr. James Williams; secretary, Mr. C. Mood; treasurer, Mr. L. Menser; auditors, Messrs. R. Rowling and W. Walton, jun.; committee, Messrs. Doust, Gray, and W. Walton. After discussing some further business affecting the future progress of the company, the meeting separated, a vote of thanks being first awarded to the chairman, secretary, and treasurer for the past year.

QUEENSLAND.

THE Yarra Yarra, steamer, brings Brisbane papers to the 26th instant.

The *Guardian* of that date states that all present fears of a long drought in Queensland have happily been dispelled, there having been a copious fall of rain.

The *Burnett Argus* says:—Last Tuesday night a man was found at the back of the Blue Boar Inn, Dykehead, with his throat cut about two inches deep, and quite dead. He was a German by birth, and was supposed to have a wife and family in Maryborough.

The programme for the ensuing Christmas races at Ipswich has been published. The prizes are very liberal, and amount to £345.

The Toowoomba correspondent of the *Courier*, writing on the 24th, states that, contrary to general expectation, rain has set in at last, much to the relief of the farmers, and, indeed, of all classes. During the week the weather was threatening and hazy, and light thunderstorms fell in various localities. On Friday night there was a heavy thunderstorm, accompanied with very heavy rain. On Saturday rain fell steadily, and has continued with little intermission ever since. It would be impossible to estimate the amount of good this seasonable supply of moisture will be productive of. Although scarcely in time to save the early crops, it will give a great stimulus to those who were only waiting for rain to commence planting maize, potatoes, and garden produce generally. In pastoral pursuits this rain will also be of great advantage.

The same writer mentions that a case of bushranging has been reported from Gowrie. A man armed with firearms called on Thursday last at one of the Gowrie sheepstations, and compelled the hutkeeper's wife, undr peril of her life, to allow him to ransack her bush home. This the villain accomplished and decamped, taking with him everything valuable that was in the hut. The police were made acquainted with the circumstance, but no clue to this rascal's whereabouts has yet been ascertained.

In an article advocating the introduction of Coolies for shepherding, the *Burnett Argus* says:—It is with regret we notice that the Burnett District is losing an amount of the prestige it has hitherto enjoyed as first-class sheep country, where prosperity in sheep farming has been the rule, not the exception. True it is we have had some very bad seasons for sheep lately, some being excessively dry and others equally as wet—the misfortune which has caused the successful management of sheep to be both difficult and uncertain. Many are the reasons assigned for the sheep not doing so well as heretofore, such as the country being worn out and only fit for cattle,—too fine breeding—breeding at too young an age—running them in too large flocks, and having them huddled up in small yards at night; feeding on swampy country and along creeks instead of the more healthy ridges adjoining such objectionable pasture-ground; shearing too late in the season is considered by many to be prejudicial to the health of the sheep and the quantity and quality of the wool produced, the early spring being the most natural and suitable for such operation. An opinion, however, prevails, that the root of the evil lies in the scarcity of labour of a suitable description.

Quite an exodus (says the same paper) has taken place during the last few days, owing to the continued favourable accounts received from parties on the gold-field. Cradles, picks, shovels, tinware, rations of all descriptions, may be seen at any hour of the day being hawked off on and by animals of and in all conditions, whilst diggers are pouring in from all directions *en route* to the scene of their adventure. Gayndah has certainly undergone a great change within the last few months. Several parcels of gold have been purchased from the diggers this week by parties in town.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

OUR dates from Adelaide are to the 18th instant.

The subjoined letter from one of the Northern Expedition party is both interesting and instructive:—"The country here—that is, such as I have seen during my excursions—is all, or mostly all, splendid pastoral as well as agricultural country. There is no scarcity of water, but, on the contrary, rather too much of that commodity, which is so scarce in your country. You cannot travel for twelve hours in a straight line in any direction in which I have been without coming upon water, either in extensive swamps, lagoons, or beautiful running streams. The grass, wherever it has not been burnt by the natives, is from two to ten feet high, and after having been burnt for a month or six weeks springs up afresh and green, affording splendid feed for cattle and sheep. The trees which grow here are of endless variety. In one place you will see a forest of the spiral palm or sagus of the Mauritius, from the leaves of which are made those cane sugar-bags which you have often seen. In another part of the country you will see gum-trees of rather a stunted nature, intermingled with a tree called the paper-bark, or melaleuca. This is a tree very much resembling the white gum in growth, but the bark grows in very thin flakes, very like tissue paper, which may be torn off in large quantities, and burns like tinder. Again, whilst travelling through apparently dry country, you strike a beautiful stream of water, clear as crystal, with fish similar to those in the creeks near Adelaide, and lined on both sides with beautiful trees, vines, and creepers of all descriptions, cabbage palms and fern palms, from the former of which cabbagetree hats are made; and the latter are very beautiful, with leaves something like cocoa-nut leaves, both growing to the height of about fifty feet. You also find on the edges of creeks and swamps groves of bamboos fifty or sixty feet high. The curry-john also grows here. The natives use the roots of this tree for food, and the bark is a very good substitute for rope. Besides these, there are numerous trees, the names of which I do not know. The most beautiful water lilies are found in the swamps; they are pink, white, and blue, growing as large as a saucer. As for the exploring parties I have mentioned, I shall say nothing of them, as they are all uninteresting. The climate at this time of the year is very pleasant. It is now winter. There has been no rain since we landed, and the country looks as though none had fallen for some months past; but the dews which fall at night fully compensate for this, and cause the grass to spring as I before mentioned. It is warm in the sun during the day, but pleasant in the shade; the wind is never hot here as in Adelaide. Our present situation is very pleasant and healthy, and the ground is dry and sandy. The trees, which are tall and numerous, are of the stringy bark tribe. The camp is close to the cliffs known as Escape Cliffs, in Adam Bay, the place where the men of Stokes's party had to dance for their lives when the natives appeared above them. The sea at high water washes the foot of the cliffs, from the top of which our tents are about twenty yards distant. I have got to give you a list of the animals and birds which I have seen. Niggers, alligators, kangaroos, wallabies, rats, snakes, lizards, wild dogs, and opossums, emus, turkeys, geese, ducks, pigeons, native companions, quails, pheasants, and all sorts of things."—*S. A. Register*, October 18.

The *Advertiser* of 15th instant states that Colonel Finniss, leader of the Northern Expedition, intends to erect a "stockade" at the head-quarters of the new settlement. It will be a parallelogram, measuring about 130 by 180 feet. It will consist of stout planking six feet high, and not less than six inches thick, securely fixed in the ground, and pierced with holes for riflemen. Within this enclosure will be the Government Resident's tent, or house, and also the quarters of the principal officers and the store-houses. Outside, but close adjoining, the tents of the party will be fixed, from which at any moment they could take refuge within the stockade. The two six-pounder guns and the three-pounder will be placed in commanding positions so as to sweep the approaches to the stockade, and altogether the intended plan of defence appears very satisfactory.

THE MURDER OF BRIDGET ASHLEY.—On Friday morning Dr. Woodforde conducted an inquisition into the circumstances attending the murder of Mrs. Ashley, by her husband. The evidence disclosed that deceased and her husband were of very intemperate habits; that on Thursday (the day on which the deed was perpetrated) they had had a few glasses of beer, but on going to the Adelaide Hotel, in Hindley-street, Mrs. Ashley refused to let her husband take any more. He then left the house, but immediately returned, having a knife in his hand, with which he gave her several stabs, and inflicted a frightful wound in the lower part of the neck, which, as the medical evidence showed, entered the cavity of the chest and injured the apex of the lung. Ashley left the hotel, but was immediately taken by lance-corporal Sullivan and conveyed to the police station, on his way to which he said he had done what he had long meant to do. Subsequently, on being cautioned when arrested on a charge of murdering his wife, he said he did not know what he was doing. The jury, after a patient inquiry, delivered a verdict of wilful murder against the prisoner, who was committed for trial. He is a man of most unprepossessing appearance, of small stature, and of dirty habits.—*Register*.

THE PASS SYSTEM IN THE SOUTH-EAST.—The *Border Watch* contains the following:—"For the last twelve months the system of giving passes to all teams crossing the Border into this colony has been in operation. The object intended was to prevent the introduction of pleuro-pneumonia; but any one conversant with the trade of the district knows well that the only effect of the measure has been to cause inconvenience. It is positively a worthless measure. As the pass holds for a month, the teamster may travel during that time over the half of Victoria, and return with an infected team and do all the mischief which it is the object of the regulations to prevent. Besides, the keeping for weeks together of a team, even if it is infected, on an imaginary boundary line, may be quite as mischievous as allowing it to travel through the district. To the Border settlers on the other side the regulation is especially vexatious. Though living within a few miles of the boundary and the place from which they wish to procure supplies, they cannot cross a team without first sending a distance of from twenty to fifty miles to obtain a pass to travel it may be only ten."

FAR NORTH.—The following items of news have been received by a mercantile house in Adelaide:—No rain has yet fallen, and there is not the slightest sign of any. The trouble in getting stores up is becoming very great. A load of flour which started from Adelaide in February last is now at Arkaba, and there is no chance of getting it up further by bullock-teams. Horse-teams will be immediately brought into use. The country is very dry, and the waters low. Heavy losses on stock are anticipated. Teamsters' cattle look wretchedly poor.—*Register*.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN WINE.—Advices have been received by the last mail from Mr. A. L. Elder, London, of the arrival and landing from the Harwich of twenty hogsheads Auldana wine in very good order and perfectly sound—another gratifying proof that the wines of this colony when properly attenuated will stand the voyage to England without the aid of any additional spirit; for the wine was not fortified in any way, and was only eleven months old when shipped on board the Harwich at Port Adelaide. Mr. Elder, however, remarks that "the fact of the wine being the pure juice of the grape is no recommendation, but the reverse; for instance, if now sold, the purchaser would at once proceed to fortify the wines by adding 20 per cent. of proof spirit."—*Register*.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

WE have received, by post, the first number of *The Convention*, a paper which is to be issued daily during the sittings of a Convention at Honolulu for the reform of the constitution.

The following is the account of its opening:—

On Thursday, July 7th, 1864, pursuant to Royal Proclamation of May 5th, his Majesty the King met the nobles and delegates of the people at the Stone Church, Kawaiahao, for the purpose of opening the Convention.

Shortly after noon, his Majesty arrived at the Church under military escort, and took his seat on the platform raised at the eastern end of the building. Amongst those who surrounded the King were her Majesty Queen Emma, H.R.H. the Princess Victoria, H. R. H. the Kuhina Nui, their Excellencies the several Governors of the Hawaiian Islands, the Hon. D. Kalakaua, and other nobles, together with the diplomatic and consular representatives of foreign countries; at the foot of the platform were his Majesty's Ministers, their Excellencies R. C. Wyllie, C. G. Hopkins, C. De Varigny, the hon. the Attorney-General, &c.

The delegates sat in the front seats in the body of the Church, which, as well as the galleries, was densely crowded with both natives and foreigners, amongst whom were several ladies.

Prayer having been offered up in Hawaiian, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Honolulu, his Majesty the King, in a clear voice, addressed the Nobles and Delegates as follows, speaking first in the Hawaiian and afterwards in the English languages:

Nobles and Delegates of the people:

It has pleased God Almighty to call hence to a better world my brother, Kamehameha IV., whose death has filled the nation with mourning and my own heart with profound grief. The sudden and unexpected demise of this Sovereign, whose love you have all experienced, and whose time and talent were devoted to your good, is indeed a national loss. This deplorable instance of the uncertainty of life warns me of the necessity of earnestly and diligently trying to do what I can for the benefit of my people.

It has been the traditional policy of my predecessors, to whom the kingdom is indebted for the liberal reforms that have been made, to lead the nation forward and to watch over its welfare. My subjects will find in me, as they did in them, a jealous guardian of their liberties, and an earnest promoter of all measures calculated to increase their happiness, and to check the evils that tend to their destruction.

I return to you, nobles and delegates of the people, my thanks for your prompt answer to the appeal I have made to your loyalty and patriotism. You have discarded certain assertions impugning my motives and my intentions, and this confidence indicates that you now meet me with the same spirit and sentiments which animated me in my appeal to you.

During the couse of the last twelve years, the weak points of the Constitution of 1852 have been made apparent to all. The wisdom of the rulers and of the people combined, have smoothed down its defects, but have not however succeeded in removing them. Difficult as the task we are about to undertake, might have been a few years ago, time has succeeded in making it easier, and I think that now these modifications can be discussed by us with adequate knowledge and with the authority of experience.

Several articles of the Constitution are so loosely worded as to leave room for doubts and uncertainty; these I shall successively point out to you in the course of our meetings. The order of succession to the Throne should be more fully established; and a clause making the marriages of the Royal family subservient to the public good, might properly be inserted in the Constitution. The article providing for the alienation of the kingdom, although perhaps dictated at the time by peculiar circumstances, is one which, I think, ought to be erased from our organic law: such a provision can do no good and may do harm, and is repugnant to the feelings of all loyal men.

The institution of the Kuhina Nui originated, in my opinion, in a wrong conception of our past history, and is an unnecessary check upon the Legislature, in giving to this officer an absolute control over the acts of a body of which he himself is a member, and in which he has a vote. A provision for a Council of Regency, in case of minority of the heir to the Throne, would be in accordance with all monarchical customs.

The protracted sittings of the Legislature have been caused in many instances, by the absence of all direct intercourse between the House of Representatives and the Executive. I think the presence in this branch of the Legislature of one or two of the members of the Cabinet, would be conducive to the prompt dispatch of business.

I am of opinion that the representation of the people ought to be apportioned and regulated according to the population—by districts, and I would suggest the adoption of such an apportionment as would leave the number of representatives equal to what it now is.

Experience has proved to my satisfaction, and I hope to yours, that a property qualification for the House of Representatives would have the effect of promoting industry and perseverance among my people, by making a seat in the House an object of ambition and a test of respectability. I am of opinion that this property qualification should be made so low as to bring this honour within the reach of every industrious man.

The number and the importance of these modifications have induced me to call this Convention, in which, the people being represented by you, gentlemen, their freely elected delegates, you, my nobles, sitting for yourselves, and I for myself, all the Constituting powers of this realm are concentrated. I hope that every noble and delegate will exercise freely the right of suggesting any provision on which he may have maturely reflected, with the assurance that such suggestions will be listened to, on my part, with the same consideration which I expect for my own. At the same time I shall claim for myself or others speaking by my authority, in my name and in my presence the same right of debate that I freely accord to each noble and delegate.

May God, in His divine mercy, enlighten us in the course of our deliberations and inspire all of us with the wisdom necessary to prosecute in mutual accord, objects so dear to my heart as the welfare and the prosperity of the people over whom He has called me to rule.

And I now declare this Convention opened.

The remainder of the paper before us is taken up by the report of a protracted debate upon the question as to whether the nobles and delegates should debate and vote as one body, or whether the two estates, although debating together, should vote separately. The speeches showed great ability. A decision had not, at the close of this report, been arrived at.

There were present fifteen nobles and twenty-six delegates. Of the nobles eleven were native born Hawaiian and five naturalised foreigners. Of the delegates thirteen were native born Hawaiian, and a like number of naturalised foreigners.

The Minister of Finance and the Attorney-General—both naturalised foreigners—attended and took part in the deliberations by command of the King, but being neither nobles nor delegates, had no vote.

TRANSPORTATION TO WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

(From the Correspondent of the S. A. Register.)

THE often reiterated statements that the people of this colony were willing to receive convicts is not true. Most of the inhabitants of this district and many in other parts of the colony have always been opposed to receiving them. The application to the Imperial Government to make this a penal settlement was the project of some interested people who had influence, and many of them after gaining their object took advantage of the temporary increased value of property, caused by the Government expenditure occasioned by the introduction of convicts, and after availing themselves of that advantage, left the colony.

The convict adult population now considerably outnumbers the free, and in a very short time the latter will become a mere fraction of the community. If transportation is continued at the present rate it must involve us in all the horrors incident to the disproportion of sexes, unless female convicts are sent out, for it is not likely female emigrants would select this colony, and no Englishman would perpetrate the injustice of forcing them to do so.

The uncontradicted statement in one of our newspapers, that upwards of 1000 cases come before the magistrates in a year, most of which are never reported, leaves a fair inference of the amount of reformation effected. The magistrates having power to deal summarily with very grave offences when committed by ticket-of-leave men; and the number of reconvicted men now in the colony is sufficient cause for those who have not interfered in the transportation question to predict what will be the state of the colony in a few years.

A member of the Legislative Council stated in the debates that he did not feel insecure, but he was aware some others did; but he approved of the proposed measure for cessation of conditional pardons, the increase of police, and suggested that a small vessel of war should be placed on the coast to prevent depredations and escapes, and was glad a chain-gang was formed.

The last mail from Perth brought the news that six of the chain-gang had managed to cut their irons, and the warder in charge had barely time to procure assistance to prevent their proving to the advocates for transportation the class they had to deal with.

A preliminary meeting was held here on the 16th August, at which it was resolved to apply to the Resident Magistrate to call a general meeting of the whole district, and that gentleman having acceded to the request, a general meeting was called on the 29th September, and responded to by every one who was able to attend; and those who could not attend, but who have since been made acquainted with the resolutions passed unanimously at the meeting, have promised their signatures to a memorial, praying that transportation to this colony should be at once totally and finally abolished.

King George's Sound, September 20.

THE NEW ZEALAND MILITARY SETTLEMENT SCHEME.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I feel that I owe a debt of gratitude to my native colony New South Wales, and as a Waikato Militiaman or Military Settler of New Zealand, I shall endeavour to repay it to the detriment, and justly so, of the Military Settlement Scheme and its promoters.

You are of course well aware of the enthusiasm that was manifested in Sydney with regard to the enrolment of Volunteers for this island, and the ardour with which the cause was embraced by many a promising young man, who like myself unheedingly bartered his liberty and reputation to become the scapegoat and lacquey of his superior (?) officers, many of whom had difficulty in earning a livelihood even by their wits, in the mature colony of New South Wales. This indeed was a catch for superannuated *debauchées*, who, from what is called interest (of disinterested friends), receive commissions in her Majesty's Militia, through our Maori-loving Governor Sir George Grey, K.C.B. And the reward from this liberal and Crœsus-like Government is fifty acres of farming land and one acre town allotment; the land may be good, the land may be bad, the land may be rich (but in a swamp or on a mountain), a man may be shot, but one thing I know without a may be is, that the land is quite far enough from civilisation in every case so as not to interfere with the Government Land Sales hereafter; the fact of the matter is simply this, that the military settlers are deluded, and become the victims of a vile and unmitigated imposture, it is impossible that this Government can much longer withstand the enormous drain, upon its finances that this cruel and bungled war entails. I know not what the mass will do when the militia pay is stopped, but many have foreseen the crisis that must surely come; and, consequently, have provided for it by saving as much as will take them back to old Sydney. New South Wales need not be jealous of New Zealand in any single respect. Our military settlers have neither been blind nor deaf, and the animated debates of English statesmen in the British House of Commons on New Zealand matters in general, have awakened to acute perception the hitherto dormant faculties of many—to see is to believe, and who cannot see the unenviable position that this colony now occupies in the eyes of the world. The simple truth is this, that the four lawyer power Ministry have undertaken to do more than they have the ability to carry out. Such is ever the deserved punishment of those who from purely selfish motives ape but cannot follow in the footsteps of their superiors; it will be long before that such men can be taught that self-denying principle will conquer.

In the meantime there is nothing but dissatisfaction prevailing in every militia camp, through breach of faith on the part of the Government; but they will defeat the end they sought to acquire. We were to be allowed vegetables and pickles, split peas, rice, &c., and all these have lately been stopped, so that our rations consist of 1 lb. beef, 1½ lb. bread, 1 pint of tea, and 1 pint of coffee per diem, but we are in hopes of getting back all the good things when the £3,000,000 loan is guaranteed, which there is no immediate prospect of.

It is a notorious and well-known fact that punishment is more severe in this Militia than in the regular army—forty-two days' imprisonment with hard labour is the common sentence for the most trivial offence. What is the consequence? Men, and good men become dejected and revengeful under such treatment, and entertain anything but an amicable feeling towards those who ought (but from their conduct cannot expect) to be treated with respect. There are not a few young men in this corps whom I know, and who have left the comfortable homes of respectable parents in N. S. W. to become here degraded and intemperate, not only from contamination but as much from the treatment to which they are subjected. The only reason that I can offer for this is that by forcing men to commit misdemeanours, they get a pull upon them through the defaulters' sheet, and thus deprive them of the land they have so nobly risked their lives for when called upon; but what else can be expected from a Governor or Government that will allow some hundreds of Maori prisoners to escape after having been secured at so great a cost of blood and treasure.

In conclusion, all the New South Welshmen here look upon your journal as the guardian of their rights, and will only call your attention to the opinions of others expressed so freely and openly in the journals of the different colonies in regard to this monstrous swindle. I might descend to more minute details, but to do so would occupy too much of your valuable space, and will not the better serve the object I desire along with hundreds where the whole system is rotten and worthy of condemnation, and hoping, with others, to be shortly in Sydney, where we never knew want of any kind.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
THOS. JOSEPH WILLIS,
Late of Palmer-street, Parramatta, now of No. 2 Co., 2nd Waikato Regiment.
Alexandra Redoubt, Upper Waipa,
New Zealand, October 4th.

POISONOUS BUSH IN QUEENSLAND.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—The paragraph in your issue of 25th instant, under the above heading, describing the plant as *Gastrolobium Grandiflorum*, and its discoverer, Stuart, together with the authority of Drs. Mueller and Bentham, deserves serious attention, as it appears of late to have decimated some flocks on their travels past the Flinders River. This plant was described as occupying a belt of country some miles through, and it was proved beyond a doubt as the means of dealing out death within either a few minutes or hours after the sheep had eaten it—probably according to the state of the animal's stomach. So soon as a roadway was cleared of this shrub, sheep were driven through without loss. So my informant says.

I question, however, whether the plant is the one above noticed. We have in New Holland the following:—*Gastrolobium*—R. Brown—from gaster, the belly, and lobus, a pod. The pods are inflated, and two varieties described as New Holland, and nine Swan River.

Physolobium (Bentham), from physa a bladder, and lobos a pod—one Swan River variety described.

Gompholobium (Smith), from gomphos a club, &c. The pod is club or wedge-shaped. Of these there are twenty-two New Holland, four New South Wales, two Australia, and two Swan River described—in all, thirty. The whole of these plants are of the natural order *Leguminosæ gompholobium grandifolium*; and another is conspicuous at Port Stephens, and between Sydney and Botany Bay. Out of the eleven varieties of *Gastrolobium* eight are yellow, and of thirty *Gompholobium* twenty-seven are yellow. I have always understood that this latter plant contained some property noxious to cattle.

From the fragment and pod which was shown to me at Rockhampton I said that I believed it to be *Gompholobium*; since which, having seen better specimens, I am more inclined to the belief. I find some of the scapes with three flowers, two of which appear abortive, as only one pod is found on the terminal. From its resemblance to *Gompholobium*, except as to the number of seeds in the pod, I am induced to make these remarks, with a view to call attention to the plant, so that we may get the right one determined.

Yours, &c., H.

THE POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.

TO THE HONORABLE THE MEMBERS OF THE PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

(For favour of the Herald.)

GENTLEMEN,—A proposal to repeal the Newspaper Postal Act being likely to be shortly brought before you, I take the liberty of offering a few remarks thereon.

I am glad to see that it is now admitted by those who have thought at all of the matter that the Post Office should not be regarded as a revenue department. In the course of a recent debate, the hon. member for Kiama thus gives expression to the ideas now generally admitted to be correct:—"He never knew that the facility of postal communication was to be considered a question of pounds, shillings, and pence; he believed postal communication was generally maintained for purposes of civilization, of keeping up a friendly understanding, of facilitating in a legitimate way industrial enterprise, of promoting, in the just sense of the word, the welfare of separate communities."

Thus the question of whether the receipts of the Post Office equal the disbursements, loses its relevancy. Should they do so, there may be cause for congratulation. But if not, and if we still find the Post Office promoting civilization, and assisting in the maintenance of friendly relations and in the promotion of industrial enterprise, who shall say that it entails a loss on the community?

There is indeed nothing more erroneous than this talk of a Government department paying or not paying. We have a right to insist that every department shall be managed as economically as is consistent with its efficiency, and that the results shall bear a reasonable proportion to the means. But that is all. If we insist on each department paying its own expenses, we revolutionise our whole system. We do not find that our judges or our magistrates are self-supporting—we must then do away with them. Our police are not self-supporting—knock them on the head. Our gaols are not self-supporting—turn the prisoners loose. The *Government Gazette* is not self-supporting—stop its publication. Our railways, roads, and bridges are not self-supporting—abandon all further works on them. Our hospitals and benevolent asylums are not self-supporting—shut them up. Our lunatic asylums are not self-supporting—throw open the gates. And so on with the rest.

If it be said that these departments pay us in the security, the comfort, and the advantages they afford us—that they are not, like the Custom-house, to be regarded as establishments for the collection of revenue, I admit the force of the argument; and I contend that it applies equally to the Post Office. The fact is that all these departments pay us—not in money, but in advantages far beyond the value of money. Every department is a branch of the public *service* strictly so-called. Just as individuals pay their domestic servants for the offices of comfort and convenience which they render, so does the community pay its public servants for the work of the departments. We don't expect our servants to find us in money; we find it for them. Nor should we expect the department to find us money. If we wish to enjoy the blessings of Government, if we wish civilisation promoted and industry encouraged, we must pay for the means.

The mistake appears to have originated in the idea that Government partakes of the nature of a commercial enterprise, instead of being more similar to the management of a family. The object has been thought to be that of making money; whereas it should be that of making people happy. The administrators of our Government need never trouble themselves to make the national fortune, so that the country may abandon the fatigue of public affairs and lead the life of a respectable retired grocer or merchant!

We are told that a postal rate is not a tax—that it is but a charge for carriage. But a charge for carriage must be—is—proportioned to the weight or size of the article carried. Carriers won't take a ton for the price of a cwt.; and the Post Office will not carry a letter weighing an ounce for the same rate as one weighing but half an ounce. But in the matter of newspapers all ordinary rules are reversed. We charge for the carriage of the home-manufactured article, while we convey that of foreign manufacture free; and we charge the same for the carriage of a newspaper weighing one ounce as for one weighing four ounces! When all newspapers—foreign as well as colonial—shall be charged postage, and when the charge shall be proportioned to the weight, we may no longer call the present impost a tax; but till this be so we surely cannot regard it as anything else.

Since the Act came into operation the following papers have ceased to be published:—*The Braidwood Observer, Burrangong Times Burrangong Star, Grafton Advocate, Araluen Star, Albury Advertiser, Moruya Messenger, Lachlan Miner, Tenterfield Chronicle*, and *Goulburn Chronicle*. The *Yass Courier*, and the *Border Post* have been reduced from bi-weekly to weekly journals. The following newspapers have since been established:—*Australian* (Bathurst) *Nation, Moruya Examiner, Southern* (Bombala) *Telegraph, Lachlan Star, Murrumbidgee Herald*, and *Goulburn Argus*—leaving a net loss of four papers, to say nothing of two others being reduced to less frequent issue; while it remains to be seen whether these newly-established journals can continue to be published after the capital with which they started shall have become exhausted.

I have heard that the Treasurer intends submitting certain figures to show the success of the present Act. But if these figures be based on the number of stamps sold to newspaper proprietors, I would remind you that these gentlemen are licensed stamp-sellers, and in most cases sell more stamps than they use. And, says my Sydney correspondent, "You may have seen a little paper called the *Police Gazette*, which is published weekly at the Government Printing-office. Its weight I should imagine to be about half an ounce. Now any newspaper passes through the post for one penny; but our worthy Government choose to pay for their little sheet sixpence per copy postage, or fivepence in excess of the real charge; so that that amount is taken from one branch of the public service and paid into another to show an apparent result alike untrue in fact and figures."

In addition to this I may add that newspaper proprietors, without exception, have in every way possible lessened the amount of their correspondence; and where three letters were formerly dispatched, there is not now more than one from their establishments.

I shall be glad to hear the Treasurer asked how many extra hands are now employed in the manufacture of penny stamps and labels, and how many extra stamps are employed in the General Post Office. In the town whence I write, and in the next nearest town in which a newspaper is published, the postmasters have been allowed assistants since the newspaper postal Act was passed!

In the six months ended 30th September, 1863, the amount received for Press messages at the Telegraph Office in the town whence I write was £75, being at the rate of £150 per annum—the salary of the line inspector. During the corresponding six months of the present year it has been only £31; and still further economy is likely to be forced on the newspaper proprietors. So that it seems pretty clear that if the Post Office is to be made self-supporting it will be only by the Telegraph Office ceasing to be so.

Allow me now respectfully to urge that in the interior the newspaper is the only civilising agent that reaches many of the homesteads and stations. Yet the people of the interior contribute to the general revenue just as largely as the people of towns, for whose instruction we have clergymen, magistrates, and mechanics' institutes—supported, in part, by votes of public money; for whose protection we have police, and for whose convenience we make roads, wharfs, and bridges. In return for his money, all the Government does for the farmer, the settler, and the shepherd is to let him have his paper post free.

Not only is the newspaper the only literature that penetrates to any large extent in the interior, but I contend that it is practically the most useful; for, while it instructs on a greater variety of subjects than could be treated of in anything less than a large collection of books, it also keeps its readers acquainted with the current topics of the day, preventing their sinking into a state of semi-barbarism. While we pay so much for schools in which we educate children, let us not then throw obstacles in the way of their continuing their education—obstacles in the way of the education of adults.

It may be that the papers do not always come up to the elevated ideal which should be cherished. But in too many cases they are struggling for an existence. Before a journalist can produce a large sheet, full of information, and conducted with great ability, he must have established his business on a flourishing basis. Now, if the Legislature would pass an enactment which would have the effect of increasing profits at the rate of one penny for every copy issued, we should find more flourishing papers, and consequently more papers conducted with ability. On the other hand, as you diminish profits you extinguish the minor papers, and reduce our best provincial journals to the level of the worst.

Acknowledging that I have a direct pecuniary interest in the question, I yet submit that this ought not to prevent my arguments being considered, nor my statements of facts believed. If they be sound and true, they are not less so because put forth by one who is interested and who certainly has a practical acquaintance with the economy of provincial newspapers. In soliciting your attentive consideration of my letter, I have only to add that the proprietors of the paper which kindly gives insertion to these remarks are in possession of my name, and will communicate it to any honorable member who may desire to have such further information as I can afford.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
A PROVINCIAL JOURNALIST.

A NEW PHARMACOPŒIA WANTED.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I have for a long time felt inclined to address you on the topic to which I now invite your attention, as also that of your readers, and have often wondered that nobody before now has been found to make an inquiry thus publicly of so much interest to all classes of the community.

The subject is this: Early in the present year it was announced that a new pharmacopœia, called the British Pharmacopœia, was published under the sanction of the three Medical Colleges of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and by authority of an Act of the Imperial Parliament, according to which all medicines therein enumerated were to be compounded. The publication of this Pharmacopœia has been anxiously looked for for many years, by every one in the old country, as being a most urgent necessity required on account of the discrepancies existing between the three Pharmacopœias hitherto in use. It was also the general opinion that it should be published in English (instead of in Latin), so that the common people might understand it and make up their own physic if they wished. Accordingly an Act was passed to initiate the various steps for the attainment of that purpose, and a Pharmacopœia has been published realising the desired object, though no doubt with many imperfections.

The General Medical Council in their preface to the new Pharmacopœia conclude thus—"The Council warn all apothecaries and pharmaceutic chemists that on the publication of the British Pharmacopœia, it will be necessary, in order to discharge safely their duties to the public, that they should duly alter or destroy all pharmaceutic preparations made up according to previous and now altered formulæ. The Council must further caution all medical practitioners, whether at home *or in the colonies*, or in the public services, that, in order to exercise their profession safely, it is *incumbent on them* to make themselves familiar with the changes effected by the present work."

All this is, however, but the introduction to the main purpose of my letter. I wish to know,

1st. Why the Medical Board of this colony does not take some steps to legalise or authorise the adoption of the new Pharmacopœia?

If in England, Scotland, and Ireland, it is held so desirable to have one authorised standard to go by, surely it is much more so here where medical men from all the three kingdoms are in full practice simultaneously and "promiscuous-like." It may not be absolutely necessary, but all medical gentlemen will see that it is desirable to have one recognised standard.

The public will fully concur with me when I tell them of the great alteration made in some of the formulæ. I will not speak of medicines, the dose of which remains the same though the composition be altered, but just mention the following, which greatly differ in their strength, and therefore in their doses.

Tincture of Belladonna is half the strength in the new that it is in the old Pharmacopœia; solution of morphia is half the strength; solution of acetate of ammonia is eight times stronger; spirit of peppermint is forty-seven times stronger, and spirit of juniper ninety-fives times stronger. There are also many alterations in the names of medicines and in their component parts.

2nd. I should like to know how chemists and druggists could be blamed if any ill effects should arise from prescriptions compounded on such uncertain data as these. I do not think such a case is likely to occur, for, as a class, they are too cautious not to give the weaker preparation, and so be always on the safe side, but still even to them it would be a good thing if a certain date were fixed, after which the new British Pharmacopœia should be the exclusive standard recognised by the profession and trade. As it is now we have, if not four, at least two Pharmacopœias in use, each differing widely from the other.

I have said enough to draw attention to the subject, and I now leave the matter for the consideration of the proper authorities. WIREMU.

Sydney, October 27.

THE UNIVERSITY MISSION TO CENTRAL AFRICA.

(From the Examiner, August 6.)

WE have just read a publication entitled, "Three Years in Central Africa, being a History of the Oxford, Cambridge, and Durham Mission, prepared by order of the General Committee." It is the narrative of a brief but complete chapter of the history of religious delusion. The skilful and enterprising traveller, Dr. Livingstone, after crossing and re-crossing the continent of Africa, from the shores of the Indian to the Atlantic Ocean, had returned to England in 1858, and published an account of his remarkable journey. In this work he described the negroes whom he encountered as in the lowest state of barbarism, without letters or temples, with witchcraft for religion, and the sale of one another's bodies for their staple and almost only trade. Such a state of things was deemed a fitting opportunity for the Anglican Church to distinguish itself in the conversion and civilization of the heathen, and although the heathen was 6000 miles off, and beyond the Cape of Storms, the work was forthwith set about. It began with Oxford and Cambridge, and was in due time followed by Dublin and Durham. There were public meetings, preachings, and advertisings all over the land, and by donations and subscriptions a fund of about £25,000 having been raised, the mission was at once organised. The band that was to effect this mighty work of civilising and converting a large portion of the savages of the African continent consisted at first quitting England of a bishop, two missionaries, an ex-member of the Stock Exchange, a carpenter, and a day labourer, reinforced on touching the Cape of Good Hope by three black Christians, and eventually by a few more missionaries of South Africa. The leader of the expedition was Archdeacon M'Kenzie, who had been four years a missionary in the fine climate of Natal. The new bishop was a man simple, pious, enthusiastic, and learned, for he had been a Cambridge wrangler; but for the task assigned to him, a more prudent and discreet leader might readily have been found among the subalterns of her Majesty's Foot Guards, as the sequel will show.

The field to be operated upon may be briefly described. It lies between the 10th and 17th degrees of south latitude, a downright equinoctial climate. The whole country lies within the influence of the monsoons, drenched for six months with rain, and parched for the other six with drought. The principal access to it is by the now notorious river Zambesi, which has two mouths sixty miles distant from each other. Here is the account given of the mouths of the Zambesi in the month of May, by Lieutenant Forbes, of her Majesty's ship Orestes, which went, with a new bishop and three new missionaries, to replace those whom the malaria had already killed:—"We arrived at the Kongone mouth of the Zambesi river on the 8th of May, and sent a boat in, but there was such a dangerous surf breaking on the bar the time, that we recalled the boat; and it was very fortunate we did, for a storm came on an hour afterwards, and the ship had put to sea, so we went to Quillimain, which is sixty miles north of Kongone. We had to wait there two or three days before we could attempt to pass the bar at the entrance of the river. Eventually, looking out for a lull, the captain and Dr. Steer landed at Quillimain, which was eighteen miles off. The ship is obliged to anchor nine miles from the entrance, and the town is nine miles up the river. The captain and Dr. Steer were very nearly lost returning to the ship; they got into a most dangerous surf on the bar, when if they had been swamped, nothing could have saved them, as they were out of sight of the ship." Such is the entrance of a river which we were assured was safely navigable for great ships fit to carry on a great commerce.

But the Zambesi does not improve as we ascend it. It is a mile broad, and for a long way up, and until the Shiré, its chief effluent, falls into it, its coast, as far as the eye can see, is covered with grass or rather tall reeds, the fit abode of the hippopotamus and the alligator, but pregnant with malaria, and therefore unhealthy to the negro and deadly to the European. The Shiré, near to which was to be the future residence of the mission, is but a shade better than the Zambesi, for on its banks we have for many a mile the "Elephant marsh," and it is in this neighbourhood that the majority of the members of the original mission found their grave.

On the 8th July, 1861, the mission having been for two months on the rivers, finally landed when about 200 miles from the mouth of the Zambesi, and marched towards the hills to the spot of their future intended residence, and then took place their first great blunder and indiscretion. The whole party consisted of no more than ten Europeans, accompanied with a goodly body of friendly natives. Here is the authorised narrative's account of the affair which we have thus characterised. On the 16th of July, it says, "An event now took place which exercised a very material influence on the history of the mission. A sudden whisper among the native bearers, who were seated round their fires, told that something was going on of more than common interest. Almost at the same moment a large string of slaves were seen descending the slope into the village, accompanied by the slave dealers, who were returning with them from higher up the country. The sound of horns and tramp of feet quickly ushered the long string of slaves into the village. The drivers were evidently uneasy at the sight of the English, and pressed on, intending to pass through without stopping. On they came, men, women, and children of all ages, yoked together." The black men from the Cape who had been themselves liberated slaves gave the first alarm; the gentlemen of the mission took the hint and forthwith eighty-five slaves were released, their owners taking to flight. The mission interfered exactly in the same manner on four other different occasions, so that it became burdened with the maintenance of freed negroes to the number of 140.

But the mission was destined to involve itself soon after in an act of still greater imprudence. They had chosen for their future residence a village called Magomero, one-half of which they had purchased from its chief for 20s. worth of calico. It was situated in the country of a tribe called the Manganja, which was at war with its neighbours, the Ajawa, who had invaded their territory, and were burning, plundering, and kidnapping, according to the immemorial usage of negro Africa. The invaded tribe asked for the interference of the missionaries, and "after much anxious discussion and prayerful deliberation," the missionaries resolved to give it. "The question," says the narrative, "was now most anxiously discussed, whether the circumstances of the case constituted an exception to the general principle, which all admitted, that it was wrong for Christian missionaries to engage in war. It was decided that they did, and that at any sacrifice of their own personal feelings, and at any risk of their motives being misunderstood or misrepresented at home, it was their duty to help the natives and the owners of the soil to drive away a body of robbers, and thus to restore peace and security to the land, and to save its inhabitants from death or slavery." In coming to this conclusion it never occurred to Bishop M'Kenzie and his followers that the invaders and the invaded were equally hereditary robbers. But they were probably convinced of it after the victory, when the Manganja insisted on making slaves of all the enemy they had captured, and desisted only when enjoined by the missionaries, by whose help alone they had made prisoners.

In furtherance of the resolution taken to engage in the wars of the country, the missionaries, on the 13th of August, when they had been but a short month in the country, commenced a march in military array against the Ajawa. "At six o'clock," says the narrative, "after a hasty breakfast of goat and meal, the march was commenced, the force consisting of the missionaries and their allies. The long line of 800 men, like some huge, black, myriad-jointed monster, slowly wound its way up the steep hills in single file." * * "After an hour and a-half's walk," the statement continues, "the leader announced that, from the top of the hill which they were ascending, the enemy's camp could be seen. A halt was called and the principal men assembled; all knelt down while the Bishop prayed solemnly for some time that God would hear him, and forgive the sins of any who should fall, and also forgive them if any of the enemy should fall by their hands." After an attempt at a parley the Bishop and his host advanced, "driving the enemy before them from village to village for eight or ten miles." Bating the success and changing the name of the volume, does not this bear too close a resemblance to the enterprises of Mahomet, with the Koran in one hand and the sword in the other?

Two other battles followed. The Bishop, however, began to have increased doubts about his right to make war on any class of Africans, and seems to have entertained a suspicion that he was exercising the power of sovereignty without the remotest right to it, or, in other words, that his acts might possibly be construed into something very like piracy. But the Bishop ought to have known that he had no power from the Crown to conquer and possess the lands even of heathen savages. Independent of this, however, it happened, without the simple Bishop knowing anything about it, that the Portuguese were in possession of the sovereignty of the whole of the country almost from the time of Vasco di Gama, and they soon made a protest against the missionary occupation to the British Government. The Portuguese had, indeed, the same right to the part of Africa in question that we have to all Australia and all New Zealand, with the difference that their prescription counts by centuries and ours only by scores of years.

The settlement made at Mangamero proved unhealthy, having been placed on the banks of a river in a *cul de sac*, without drainage or ventilation, a locality in the tropics always deadly. It had to be removed to a place on the banks of the Shiré called Chibisa, which proved a still worse selection. One of the settlers described it as "a second Sahara," affirming it was "deliciously cool" when the thermometer fell to 83 degrees, that is, when it was a degree higher than the average heat of the year at the Equator. Famine, through failure of rain, came to the help of malaria. The Bishop was carried off and several of the missionaries and others, with European children and women, not mentioned in the authorised narrative, although among the latter was the devoted and amiable wife of Dr. Livingstone himself. A new Bishop and new missionaries came to replace those with whom death had dealt so unsparingly, but they soon found there was neither room nor hope for them, and the entire mission has been withdrawn, never, we trust, to be renewed. What better could be expected than failure in a country wholly unfit by climate for the European constitution, where, in the language of the narrative itself, "no man's life or liberty is safe unless he be able to defend himself," and of which the inhabitants are among the very worst of African savages, alike destitute of industry and honesty?

From such a country, so rude and so forbidding, with a scanty population of semi-savages, we were most confidently told to expect effectual supplies of cotton, of sugar, of indigo, and of coffee—commodities which had hitherto been produced with any kind of efficiency at all only by men who had attained a considerable measure of civilisation, and in perfection only by those who had attained the highest. No rational being expected that such anticipations of men, in so far as such subjects were concerned, on a parity of ignorance with the savages themselves, would be realised; and of course they have not, for not a single ounce of the articles enumerated has in five years' time left the shores of Central Africa for a foreign market. We would fain hope, therefore, that there is an end for ever to an industriously propagated delusion, more becoming the age of Peter the Hermit than the nineteenth century.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1476217

THE BANTING SYSTEM.

(From the Saturday Review, August 6.)

It is perhaps difficult to say whether the real evils incident to obesity or its ridiculous results are most felt by those who are afflicted with it. Falstaff's lament was, not that he was shortwinded, or that his sight and hearing failed, or that he suffered from symptoms of interrupted circulation, but that "men of all sorts take a pride to gird at me; I am not only witty in myself, but the cause that wit is in other men. I do here walk before them like a sow that hath overwhelmed all her litter but one." And, indeed, this "oily rascal," this "gross fat man," as the Prince calls him—this "huge hill of flesh," whose "pelly was all putter," as the Welsh parson said, and whose fear was that they would "melt him out of his fat drop by drop, and liquor fishermen's boots" with him—was very considerably jeered and taunted by the "king of courtesy," "the sweet wag," and his other friends and neighbours. What sarcasm, we may add, ever rankled in the mind of our last George so severe as that implied in the well-known inquiry of Beau Brummell? And what would not a man do or endure to avoid being so much "out of all compass" as, during his lifetime, to be incapacitated from seeing his own knees, to be obliged to have a semicircle of the dinner-table excised in front of him, and after departure from this life to require a coffin as large as an ordinary hearse, so that his house has to be half destroyed in order to remove his corpse—as in the case of the celebrated Mr. Bright of Worcester, and others? How unsightly, again, is the portrait of Mr. Daniel Lambert of Leicester, now visible to the pedestrian over the tavern door on his left hand as he ascends Ludgate Hill! Such cases are, we are thankful to say, very rare in our days, and, on counting heads in one of our public thoroughfares, we have been struck by the paucity of people whose fatness was obviously either an actual inconvenience or an eyesore. Much more frequently have we had occasion to reflect that leanness and atrophy is the prevailing fault, and that the passers-by resemble Philotas, who was so light that he was only prevented being blown away by having lead attached to his feet. The tendency to fatness is, however, of very frequent occurrence, and brings with it a train of grievances sufficiently positive to indicate what a disaster gross obesity must be. We are not about to demonstrate in detail what those grievances are; it is sufficient to remark that all the vital organs may become impaired by over-accumulation of fat in and near to them, and their functions be proportionally interfered with. Especially grave in their consequences are the diseases of the structure of the heart, and of the blood-vessels of the brain, which are contingent upon this fatty tendency; and well may those who are constitutionally liable to this affliction seek to anticipate or to correct it.

That the urgency for doing this is felt pretty widely appears from the almost univeral interest taken in the brochure of Mr. Banting on corpulence, addressed *ad populum*, which has been distributed broadcast through the country, and has now reached a third edition. This opusculum has been the town-talk, more or less, since the notice which we gave of it in our impression of December 5, 1863. Whether among the flower of our nobility, or the "Guards" at Aldershot, or the clerks of Cockneydom, the "doing Banting" in one form or another has for the nonce become a matter of daily and hourly duty—the prescribed method being gone into thoroughly and in earnest by those who are grievously tormented with the demon of obesity, or only adopted to a very limited extent as a sort of fashionable pastime. Indeed, we have, on the one hand, heard stories of a lady whose self-treatment on the so-termed Banting system consists in nothing more nor less than in adding half a pound of Robb's biscuits to each customary meal; whilst, on the other hand, we are familiar with the case of a gentleman who for some time has reduced his weight by rule of diet at the rate of two pounds per week. This dietary system, wisely or unwisely, has of late become the rage, but of course its success or expediency must depend upon the circumstances of each individual instance in which it is resorted to, and upon the completeness and discretion with which the injunctions are carried out. We propose to draw attention to its *rationale*, and to consider whether such a *modus medendi* is in all respects desirable, and such a departure from accustomed dieting safe. The light in which this subject ought to be approached is, of necessity, that afforded by our knowledge of physiology; and as the whole inquiry constitutes one of the most interesting chapters of that science, a full and perfect understanding of what is ascertained about it would involve nothing less than a lengthy essay on digestion, assimilation, nutrition, and secretion. We shall not, however, attempt more, as a preliminary to further remarks, than to sketch a very rough and general, but at the same time practical, outline of such animal processes as are comprehended in the natural storing up of fat in the human body, the undue accumulation of which constitutes obesity or corpulence.

It will be readily understood that the soft tissues or parts of the body (and it is the same with the blood, which, from its chemical characteristics and purposes, has been appropriately termed *la chair coulante*) are of a very compound nature, and differ materially from each other in a chemical point of view. The muscular tissue—or, as it is called, the flesh—mixed up with blood-vessels and nerves and a certain proportion of fat, contains in the greatest degree, and a few other tissues in a smaller degree, as their chief ingredient, the nitrogenous elements of the body; whilst in the fatty or adipose tissues we have the carbonaceous and hydrogenous elements. We here make no account of the mineral elements which in various combinations play so active a part (as salts, &c.) in the animal economy; and we say nothing of the oxygen which enters into close affinities with, perhaps, all the elements of the body sooner or later, or of the water so universally mixed with every kind of food, and so necessary for the performance of all vital operations.

Correspondently, we find that the food allotted to the service of the body is compound (independently of the water and certain inorganic substances, salts, &c., mixed with it), and consists of two great classes or groups to be found equally, though not in the same degree, in animal and in vegetable food. First, we have that which is destined especially, though not exclusively, for the formation and renewal or repair of the nitrogenous parts of the body before described (blood, muscular fibre, and tissues of various organs), and which contains mainly nitrogen in close compact and union with other elements, under the form of fibrine, gelatine, albumen, caseine, and gluten. This class is often designated the "nutritive," or "sanguigenous," or "plastic," or "conservative," or from the fact of its containing sulphur, nitrogeno-sulphurised class of food. And, secondly, we have that which subserves pre-eminently the formation and renewal of the fatty or adipose components of the body, containing, therefore, mainly hydrogen and carbon. This class of aliments—inasmuch as the heat of the body is produced and maintained by the combination or chemical union which occurs in all its parts between the oxygen drawn from the air by the act of respiration and taken into the blood on the one hand, and so large a portion of carbon on the other—is often termed the "calorifacient" or "respiratory" class, as especially containing, though not exclusively so, materials for respiration and production of heat. And here it may be interesting to observe that the amount of heat daily produced in the body of a full-grown man is sufficient, in the course of one year, to heat from twenty to twenty-five thousand pounds of water from the freezing to the boiling point.

Of these two classes of food, our attention must be now confined to the second—that, namely, which includes the carbonaceous and hydrogenous elements. Now, what are the articles of food by the intervention of which these non-nitrogenous factors are supplied to the blood by means of the stomach? Mutton, beef, and "meat" of all kinds do not, of course, constitute the staple of such, inasmuch as, although muscular fibre can hardly be divested of fatty admixture, these are almost exclusively nitrogenous in their nature (dried muscle containing 70 per cent of fibrine); but they are the "oleaginous," including oil, butter, cream, &c., and what are denominated the "saccharine" kinds of food. The latter species includes not only sugars of various kinds, but starches, gums, vinegar, &c.—substances which, differing remarkably in outward sensible characters and qualities, are nevertheless merely combinations of carbon with varying proportions of water, readily merge into each other, and are all capable, in a chemical sense, of being converted into fat by the means of organic agents. It may here be remarked, however, that sufficient reason exists for asserting that, under certain circumstances fat may also be produced in the body by the conversion of the plastic or nitrogenous elements of food, which may serve the purposes of the economy in the absence of, or in addition to, the oleaginous, saccharine, or amylaceous foods.

The above short statement may be received as a summary of what is now known of the relationship which exists between the different component parts of our bodies and the various kinds of our food, so far at least as regards our present purpose; and it will at once be seen that, in proportion as we take into the system aliment of the oleaginous or saccharine or amylaceous nature, we shall so far be favouring the liability to fatness. These kinds of food, though possibly conducive in some way and to some extent to real nutrition of tissues, after being subjected to certain chemical actions in the stomach and bowels by the instrumentality of diverse concoctive juices, are conveyed into the circulating blood for the purpose of meeting with and, so to say, antagonising or equalising the effects of the all-pervading oxygen, and thus, by union with it, of producing heat—a principle so necessary for the working out of chemical changes in the body, the formation of tissues, the production of muscular action, and the counteraction of the destructive influences of external cold. In a healthy and vigorous adult the amount of these combustible materials is duly proportioned and adjusted to the amount of oxygen brought into contact with the blood through the lungs—*i.e.* is proportionate to the amount of respiration. But if they are introduced into the blood in too large a quantity, or if the quantum of oxygen inhaled be too small, then these elements of food are imperfectly oxidized, or not completely split up and transmuted into water and carbonic acid as they ought to be, but are deposited in the various cellular parts of the body as fat, or, forming fresh compounds which remain in the blood, become the immediate causes of other and serious diseases. Practical illustrations of this, not to adduce familiar instances from our farms and dairies, are afforded by the artificial and peculiar way in which geese are crammed for the production of that disease the "foie gras;" also by the manner in which the fattening of the ortolan is brought about. For this bird, which in its natural state only feeds at sunrise, being kept in a dark room in a state of inactivity, is made to eat several times a day by means of a bright light being shed into its abode, and thus quickly becomes gorged, fatted, and ready for the market. Again, it is well known that, in China and the West Indies, the labourers at particular times of the year increase considerably in size from fatness, owing to their drinking the juice of the sugar cane, and that in some countries women are artificially fattened before they enter the connubial condition, by being kept quietly at home and fed upon sweet food. In order, then, that the fatty parts of the organism may be maintained in their healthy proportions, and be neither excessive nor deficient, the amount of in-going non-nitrogenous material or fuel must be regulated by the amount of oxygen admitted into the blood, and by the resultant out-going carbonic acid and water. In other terms, the imports must directly correspond with the exports. This combustible material, after being received by the stomach, must be digested and "reduced" so as to be rendered easy of absorption. Otherwise it cannot be assimilated and admixed with the blood, but will pass down into the intestinal canal as extraneous matter; and if this happen, as it often does in certain forms of dyspepsia and other kinds of disease, a tendency to emaciation will arise, even if an excessive amount of food be taken.

But supposing that the oleaginous and the saccharine classes of food have been duly reduced, digested, elaborated, and taken up into the blood from the alimentary canal, if by any reason oxygen is not plentifully admitted by respiration (and we may observe that, independently of disease, the degree of respiration is modified by climate, by the period of the year, the kind of clothing used, and especially by bodily exercise and mental exertion), we then have the fuel unconsumed, and the basis for the production of mental and bodily forces in the economy—that is, the support of vital actions—is circumscribed. Much more is this the case if an inordinate amount of aliment has been offered to the stomach and taken up into the circulating fluid; and, of course, as we all differ not merely in outer appearance but also in the various workings of our inner physiological processes, it is only experience which can determine in any individual case what is to be considered the *via media*. One man will attain to fatness when his neighbour, with the same diet and under identical outward circumstances, will remain *in statu quo*, or even become thinner. It may here be stated, as a noteworthy fact that obese people are somewhat exceptional in possessing chests and lungs of inferior capacity to those of others, and therefore as having less breathing power. But, in addition to the mere question of preventing aggregations of fat by regulating the amount of combustible foods according to the amount of oxygen inspired, it must be remembered that the convertibility of these, as of the plastic or nitrogenous foods, may be in some degree determined by the action of other accessory or subsidiary substances. These accessory materials, not acting themselves perhaps as nutriment, or only very slightly so, are technically termed arresters or increasers of metamorphosis, inasmuch as they not only delay or hasten digestion, properly so called (that is, the converting action of the secretions upon the food in the alimentary canal, preparatory to its appropriation by the blood), but also regulate, forward, or retard those destructive changes or retrograde metamorphoses which are undergone more or less by all the tissues of the frame in the course of those vital actions which they accomplish—changes by which the effete and used-up materials become, so to speak, resolved into new principles, either as excretions to be evacuated by a multitude of channels, or as secretions to be further utilized in the economy.

It has been found that the oleaginous and the saccharine and starchy elements, which are chemically convertible into fat with such facility, are rendered much more fattening if certain portions of alcoholic or fermented stimulant liquids are added to them in the stomach, probably by virtue of their power in tempering the exalting action which the nervous system exercises over destructive metamorphosis. This has of late been plainly demonstrated by experiment, but the circumstance has been long known, as the feeding qualities of ale and porter have been recognised by generations untaught save by experience. In like manner operate other alimentary substances—as tea, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, which, by some virtue or other, modify the waste and decomposition of the body resulting from an insufficient amount of food, or from too great mental and bodily activity, and have thus become so popular with the poor. Again, it is found experimentally that a large consumption of liquids, whatever their nature may be, tends to favour corpulence—this is, the assimilation of non-nitrogenous principles.

On a future occasion we propose to point out to what extent the modern treatment of obesity is a *rational* one; that is, in what sense and degree it is dependent upon the ascertained results of scientific investigations.

LIFE IN WESTERN AFRICA.

(From the Scotsman, August 2.)

What kind of thing is life in Western Africa? The dreary story of death which we have recently heard from Ashantee gives a most melancholy interest to a part of the world which, save when occasionally Captain Burton writes one of his clever, saucy, graphic, ethically free and easy, and neologically worded letters, articles, or books, we are apt almost totally to ignore. When we do think of Western Africa, our most distinct idea of it, as a rule, is a jumble of slavers and preventive cruisers, forts and factories, missionaries and fetich-worshippers, kroomen, consuls, puncheons of palm-oil, bales of "loud-patterned" calicoes, maddening rum revels, murderous "customs," rampant vice and luxuriant vegetation, dimly seen through a miasmal mist arising from mangrove marshes. This notion of ours—for a vague notion—is not so much amiss; but a clearer idea of Western Africa, so far as British subjects come in contact with it, may be obtained by a perusal of the first part of the last instalment, "Class B," of the annually published "Correspondence with British Ministers and Agents in Foreign Countries, and with Foreign Ministers in England, relative to the Slave Trade." A curious correspondence is the one referred to—giving glimpses of all kinds of queer characters; now moving to mirth, and anon to grave reflection. First of all, we find Consul and Governor Freeman expressing his conviction that either the Egbas must reform, or her Majesty's Government must take active measures to bring them to reason. Had we gone to war with the Egbas—fighting war, war heard of at home—how many people in England would have known who the Egbas were, or what were the merits of the quarrel? They were, it appears, these:—A river-robbery having been committed by the Egbas, "the Bashorun (the Alake being dead)" the explanatory force of the parentheses would, we fear, have been lost on the English reader—the Bashorun of Abbeokuta wrote to his Excellency the Governor, Commander-in-Chief, and Vice-Admiral in and over the British Settlement of Lagos and its Dependencies, expressing regret for the occurrence, and promising restitution and punishment of the offenders. The Governor waited according to the Bashorun's request for the restitution and the punishment, but no property was restored, and no criminals were condemned. On the other hand, fresh outrages were perpetrated by the Egbas on persons and property that could make some claim on British protection. Mr. Freeman, not being able to go to war according to his wish, informed all claimants of British protection at Abbeokuta that they must leave Abbeokuta, that those of them who remained in disobedience to his mandate would forfeit *pro tem.* their rights of British citizenship. The merchants obeyed him, but the missionaries would not leave. "Had all the white men left Abbeokuta," he says, "the Egbas would have given in immediately; but when the latter see that all my words and actions are utterly disregarded by the missionary agents, they also are apt to pay little attention to them." Now, the missionaries went to Abbeokuta, professedly, at any rate, to teach doctrines they felt themselves bound to teach at any personal risk. The merchants went to Abbeokuta to trade. When the merchants found that they could not trade with safety, they left Abbeokuta, consistently enough; but equally consistently, in appearance at least, the missionaries stayed on to teach. If they chose to divest themselves of the privileges of British citizens—privileges which the inhabitants of Abbeokuta knew that they had divested themselves of by staying—we cannot see why the Governor of Lagos should have got into a passion with them. He evidently bore them no love personally—he had completely washed his hand of all official responsibility for their fate. If men choose, under such circumstances, to walk into the lion's mouth with their eyes open, why, they should quietly be allowed to do so. Probably, in reality, these missionaries ran no risk, and, possibly they were disloyal busybodies, who used such mental superiority over their "converts" as they possessed against the country whose protection they relinquished; but we find next to no evidence to support the latter supposition. We fear that the hot temperature of Africa tells upon the temper of our African officials. War, to the extent of a blockade, Governor Freeman did declare against the Egbas, and for a time he was satisfied with its result. When, however, we come upon the details of a British-merchant-v-African-native squabble—of which, thanks to a difference of opinion aggravated apparently by much mutual ill-feeling, between the British merchant and the British consul, both sides are given—we are inclined to question whether British men-of-war be worthily employed in protecting British commerce on the West Coast of Africa; to think that it might, perhaps, be well if British merchants on that coast were left, like British missionaries, to take care of themselves, and that lives which might, perhaps, be valuable elsewhere would be spared if fewer British consuls were appointed to take up, or refuse to take up, cases of "native aggression" on that coast, according to their whim. In throwing cold water on Mr. R. C. Henry's claims, let us add, we think Mr. Freeman, whatever motive might actuate him, did what he ought to have done. We will adopt neither his own nor Mr. Henry's representation of the case, but that given by brother merchants, who evidently chuckled over Henry's "smartness," but thought that, in his claims for compensation, he had "rather overdone the thing." In this account the aggressive or aggrieved native is spoken of as "that simple cove, Aquabo." Mr. Henry modestly laid his damages at £32,031. According to the account we refer to, the row originated in Mr. Henry's having shammed to be willing to buy fourteen puncheons of oil from "the simple cove," and then, when it was safe on board Henry's vessel, having claimed if all as "chop for trust."

"Mr. Aquabo returns to his virtuous home, highly indignant, of course, at being sold so. Two days after, he goes again to Henry, threatens war, &c., if not paid. Henry, not to be frightened by such a coon, sends his people away, confines Aquabo on account of some old trust of Dollas and Cnenomi's, and does not let him go until after several great meetings, and Doy and Co. stand guarantee for him."

The "simple cove" become more indignant than ever, makes an attack on Henry's factory, and carries off goods to the value of less than £500. British naval officers could scarcely feel proud to be employed in a war brought about by such a *casus belli*. No doubt, treaty rights, when infringed, ought to be as much enforced in Africa as elsewhere. Perhaps the pity is that we seem far more ready to enforce them in Africa than elsewhere. It was quite right for the English Government to protest against certain exclusive privileges of trade which the King of Bonny proposed to grant to an Anglo-French house, when by treaty all subjects of Queen Victoria had a right to trade with subjects of King Pepple. As another specimen of "sharp practice," this time on the side of an African agent, we quote the following curiosity of epistolary literature:—

Mr. Thwaites to King Pepple,
10, Highbury-terrace, London, April 22, 1863.
My dear King,—Foreign Office say, if you be strong enough you must make the merchants pay you the new tariff; you have a right to do so! All join with me in kind regards and love to George.
Believe me, &c.,
(Signed) Richard Thwaites.

"Foreign Office say," "love to George," "signed"—is not the blending of the affectionately familiar with the formally diplomatic delicious? Mr. Thwaites is or was the representative of King Pepple at the Court of St James'—at any rate in the terrace of Highbury. The "new tariff" mentioned was a project for levying increased Custom duties—"Comey" is the "talkee-talkee" phrase—against which the Liverpool African Association had protested. We will not go into the question as to whether King Pepple had or had not a right to regulate the customs levied on his river; we will only clip the following passage from a despatch addressed by Earl Russell to Consul Burton:—"I have to acquaint you that there is no foundation whatever for this statement of Mr. Thwaites."

Would it not be well that the British public should keep a closer watch on its relation with Western Africa, and take more interest in what "Foreign Office say," and British Governors and Consuls do, concerning them?

DOINGS OF THE CONFEDERATE CRUISERS.

In a review of the late work by Captain Semmes, "The Cruise of the Alabama and the Sumter," the *Times* gives the following summary of the achievements of these vessels:—

It was easier for the President of the Southern States to extemporise an army than to build ships and create a navy. Having no fleet worthy of the name, it is quite wonderful to observe what damage a few able and resolute men, sailing in one or two unsupported ships, contrived to inflict on the enemy. They destroyed an enormous amount of their enemy's property, and it is not much exaggeration to say that they have driven the merchant ships of New York, Boston, and other northern ports, from the ocean. The man who has achieved most towards this end is undoubtedly Captain Semmes, and we are invited in these volumes to consider the means at his disposal. The Sumter, which at first constituted the whole strength of the Confederate navy, was a merchant screw steamer of no more than 501 tons burden. She had been known previously as the Havannah, under which name she had plied as a packetship between New Orleans and the port of her own name. Her decks were disencumbered of the upper cabins she had carried as a passenger boat, a berth deck was laid for the officers and crew, the main deck was strengthened to carry guns, and she was armed with an 8-inch shell gun, mounted on a pivot between the fore and main masts, and four 24-pounder howitzers as a broadside battery. The Sumter escaped to sea on the 29th of June, 1861, and on the 24th of the following February she broke down so completely at Cadiz that she was pronounced unfit for further service. Her career thus lasted about eight months. In that time she had made eighteen captures; but on the other side of the account it must be remembered that two of the prizes were recaptured by the enemy, and that no less than seven of them were released by the captain-general of Cuba, into whose jurisdiction they had been sent. The effective captures, therefore amounted to no more than nine, of which seven were burnt with all the cargoes on board, while two were released on heavy ransom bonds. Captain Semmes estimates the loss which he thus inflicted on the enemy at a million of dollars—say £200,000, and we do not think that this is an exaggeration, if to the value of the ships and cargoes destroyed we add the sums of money sunk in hunting the Sumter from sea to sea, the increased rates of insurance which her depredations necessitated, and the loss of profit in the carrying trade.

The new vessel to which Captain Semmes was transferred, the Alabama was double the size of the Sumter. She was a small fast screw sloop of 1040 tons register, with two steam-engines, each having 300 horse-power, and coal bunkers made for 350 tons of coal. The Alabama got out of the Mersey on the 29th of July, 1862, and on the 24th of the following month Captain Semmes hoisted his flag in her. His crew, about one hundred and twenty in number, consisting chiefly of the scum of Liverpool, were quite untrained, and gave him a great deal of trouble. The armament of his vessel is well known, but may be here repeated. It consisted of a 7-inch Blakeley rifled gun, one 8-inch smooth bore pivot gun, six 32-pounders. On the 19th of June of the present year, the vessel so armed and manned was sunk by the United States frigate Kearsarge. She had thus been in active service for the space of twenty-two months. What did she accomplish in that time? She captured more than sixty vessels, the estimated value of which was about four and a half million of dollars. She mulcted the Northern merchants of their property at the rate of 200,000 dollars a month, besides frightening them from trade, raising the price for insurance, and costing the Government large sums in the equipment of cruisers to protect their shipping. What the Alabama accomplished is summarised in rather a confused manner—in a manner which recalls the rebuke given by Judge Maule to a barrister who was pleading before him. He entreated that the barrister would state his case with some regard to order; chronological order was best; but the judge was not particular—he would be content with alphabetical order. Now, the list of the Alabama's prizes is here given in the least intelligible species of order—the alphabetical. We propose to construct a table for ourselves, based on chronology:—

Dates. 1862.	List of vessels captured.	Estimated value. Dollars.
Sept.	Ocmulgee, Starlight, Ocean Rover, Alert, Weather Gauge, Altahama, Benjamin Tucker, Courser, Virginia, Elisha Dunbar—10 ...	232,000
Oct.	Brilliant, Wave Crest, Tonawanda, Manchester Lamplighter, Lafayette (No. 1), Crenshaw, Lauretta, Baron de Castine—9	752,000
Nov.	Levi Starbuck, T. B. Wales, and Parker Cook —3	27,000
Dec.	Upton, Ariel—2	265,000
1863.		
Jan.	Hatteras, Golden Rule, and Chastelaine—3 ...	282,000
Feb.	Palmetto, Olive Jane, Golden Eagle, Washington—4	171,000
March.	Bethia Thayer, John Parks, Punjaub, Morning Star, Kingfisher, Nora, Charles Hill—7 ...	330,000
April.	Louisa Hatch, Kate Cory, Lafayette (No. 2) Rockingham, Nye, Dorcas Prince—6 ...	242,000
May.	Union Jack, Sealark, Gildersline, Justina, Jabez Snow—5	769,000
June.	Amazonian and Talisman	23,000
July.	Anna Schmidt and Express—2	471,000

Here we pause to point out that thus far we have scheduled half the career of the Alabama. She served the Confederates for exactly twenty-two months, and we have given the detail of her operations in the first half of that period—namely, eleven months. In that time, then, the amount of property which she destroyed on the high seas amounted, as estimated by Captain Semmes, to a little more than four millions of dollars. Now, compare this with the latter half of her career. Of her last eleven months there were no less than seven, in which it does not appear that any captures were made. In the remaining four—namely, in October, November, and December of last year, and in January of the present year she secured the Dunkirk, the Amanda, the Winged Racer, the Contest, the Texan Star, the Senora, the Highlander, and the Emma Jane, in all eight, valued at 662,000 dollars. The comparison is instructive, for it shows that the Alabama and her sister ships had done their work effectually. In the last eleven months of her cruising she did no more damage than in the first eleven months she had been known to do in a single month, as the month of October, 1862, or the month of May, 1863.

THE SLEEPING PLACES OF THE HOMELESS POOR.

(From the London Daily News, August 6.)

St James's Park.

We are told, on the authority of Sir Edward Coke, that in former times "a chase or park differed from a forest in the nature of the wild animals to the protection of which each was applied." In our own day the parks themselves furnish as distinct points of difference, both in the habits they foster and the animals they protect. Tame or wild, carefully nurtured or dragged up rather than bred, the denizens of our parks form the text of many a homily, and are the objects of many a satire. Now it is the people, who are at once the idols and the slaves of fashion, whose actions are criticised, and whose way of life is condemned; now the poor pariah at the other extreme of civilisation, who is admonished to live cleanly, but to beware in doing so that he comes not between the wind and the nobility of gentlemen in spotless raiment, whose nerves are shaken and whose sensibilities are outraged at the sight of sordid poverty and its miserable shifts. Without quoting the well-known contempt of the insect on the leaf for his brother grovelling in the dust, let us admit that if recent complainants are to be believed, the park quoted above still merits the distinction implied by Coke. The wildest and most dangerous of all animals, the outcasts of civilisation, range there, it has been alleged, with impunity. If we remember rightly, bad language and equivocal behaviour in the day time, and the washing of foul linen and dirty faces after the orgies of the night, were amongst the foremost counts in the indictment drawn by decency and respectability against poverty, wretchedness, and crime. Leaving for the present the day-time misdemeanours to take care of themselves, and confining our remarks to the sins wherein the ill-judged use of cold water was said to play a prominent part, we must give, "not proven," as the result of our deliberations. During an inspection which lasted from daybreak until nine a.m. yesterday not one of the unkempt, unshorn, squalid, miserable wretches, whereof the park was full, went through any form of ablution, or made any attempt to reduce chaos into order, to convert scarecrows into the semblance of decent working women and men. We beg pardon. The rule was proved by an unsavoury exception. One shabby genteel figure was pointed out to us whose sole apology for a shirt was taken off, and who, seated on the grass, was performing a rite of the toilet which, to put it mildly, strongly reminded the looker-on of the dwellers in the monkey-house at the Zoological Gardens. But this was not washing. Policemen and park keepers unite in saying that the same people come night after night to make the park their resting place, and it is difficult to comprehend how so much palpable uncleanliness can exist among habitués who ever use from choice, whether in season or out of season, the water of the lake.

At between three and four in the morning every one of the seats along the Mall was occupied by sleepers. These, then, were the "orgies." Not a phase of wickedness, not a form of squalor, not an example of dogged, hunted down, stubborn, sodden misery, but had its representative at this sleeping parliament of the homeless. Having on his way down seen two women who had presumed to doze on a door-step peremptorily "moved on;" having noted three boys so coiled together behind one of the advertisement boards on the pavement outside her Majesty's Theatre as to be invisible to the passers-by, and learnt that they only slept on unmolested because they were unseen; having read an inscription on the portals of St. Martin's Workhouse to the effect that the "casual wards" are closed in the summer, and confirmed the information in an interview with the workhouse master; an unsophisticated inquirer might ask with some show of reason why the luxury of free sleep is sanctioned in the park. But a second glance would make him stay his tongue. Free sleep, save the mark! Observe the convulsive twitchings of latent ague; see the cramped attitudes, the reversed heads, the contorted limbs; note the restless change of posture, the benumbed look of pain and weariness on the countenances visible, the frightened starts and spasmodic efforts to save from falling, and then, in the name of every nightmare you have shuddered at, and every feverish and unrefreshing slumber you have known, say whether it be not profanation to apply the blessed word sleep to such chronic suffering as this. Here and there may be seen a rigid figure, which appears by long hard practice to have made itself cataleptic at will. With heels on ground, arms at side, and shoulder resting on the back of seat, the entire body is stationary at an angle of some 45 degrees. By an arrangement of tattered coat and cap, the face is concealed in a mask of cloth; and in the uncertain light of the early morning, the effect is vaguely horrible, suggesting, as it does, one of the black, swollen, and shapeless corpses of the Morgue. Next to this, is a fair-haired, white-aproned youth, whose delicate features and slender form contrast strongly with the burly figure and bronzed visage of the wringled crone against whom he leans. "Now, old lady!" shouts a stalwart member of the A division, and the woman obediently rouses herself and changes her position for one more convenient to her neighbours, and less painful to herself. "They move about in their sleep till they don't know how they're sitting," explains the policeman, "and though we don't meddle with them much, we just see that they sit in something like order."

Here are men who look like gentleman's servants run to seed; women whose rags seem to have come from the farmer's scarecrows whose hay they have just helped to make; men who gain a living by hanging about the horse-dealer's marts, racecourses, and fairs; men whose soleless shoes speaks of long tramps on dusty roads, just as their horny hands and clay-stained smock-frocks tell of hard and rugged labour in the fields; and men and boys who have "idler" and "ne'er-do-weel" written on their brow as plainly as the brand affixed to Cain. It is the one touch of hopeless misery which makes them kin.

A couple of soldiers, who have evidently been making a night of it, their companion, and the policemen, are the only people wide awake, as we first stroll down the Mall. A few heads are lifted half stupidly, half timorously, when we pass the seats, but their owners are apparently too worn out to do more than stare with lack-lustre eye, and drop off again upon the instant. About five, a shouting imbecile, either drunk or insane, enters the park, and yells out some unmeaning rubbish, until sent home by the police. There is no anger at being roused. Everybody is too ground down and spiritless for that; and this tolerance seems the more striking from the consideration subsequently shown in the gentle whisper wherein "such a thing as a lucifer" is meekly asked for, when speaking loud would have shortened the slumbers of two girls on an adjacent bench. Now enter various lounging tatterdemalions, who either have not slept in the park, or have forsaken their seats. These congregate in two groups round the iron bars protecting the young trees by the Duke of York's column. A little pipe smoking; some languid efforts at talk, varied by snatches of sleep taken standing, or with the slumberer uneasily balanced on the upper ring of the circular railing; much stupid gazing at the workmen who are now rapidly pouring through the park, breakfast and dinner in hand, and one of whom gives "A nice lot of rubbish here, Bill," as his comment on the poor people before him, when the clock strikes six, and there is immediate evidence of aroused interest. It is the time of opening the gate to the enclosure, and on the park-keeper doing this they rush in *en masse*, with all the avidity of an old gentleman who had been waiting the arrival of evening papers at a club. They are soon squatted full length upon the brown, worn, almost grassless turf, any bit of rising land facing the sun being soon thick with recumbent figures. There is little else to tell. They sleep on, certainly till nine, probably much longer, and are joined by new comers, produce dry crusts from corners of their pockets, pick up stray scraps of newspaper, and read them to each other; but we repeat that there was neither hair combing, nor linen or other washing performed. They were well-behaved, perhaps, because they were too tired to be anything else, but we can readily believe that, under provocation, neither their language nor their demeanour is fit for delicate ears. These poor wretches are offensive to the eye and to the touch, and unpleasant to some of the other senses. Many of them are ill-conditioned and turbulent; they doubtless number in their ranks "gentlemen whose relations with society are chiefly of a predatory character;" and the evidence both of the park officials and the guardians of the peace go to confirm the published complaints. Still, we would venture to ask, what are the poor harmless wanderers amongst them to do, with workhouses closed, and every paving stone in London speaking eloquently of the law? We no longer prohibit almsgiving beyond our own township, under penalty of a forfeiture of ten times the amount given; we neither brand our beggars on the shoulder, as in the days of Henry VIII; nor on the cheek, as in the time of Edward VI; nor burn them through the ear, as when great Bess was Queen. Surely then we should hesitate to condemn them to abnormal wakefulness, a punishment infinitely more severe. It has been wisely said that in England legal interference with the condition of the poor has in some degree been exercised for nearly 500 years; and that in no country have greater efforts been made to ameliorate their condition, or greater mistakes committed. We venture to think that if the gentlemen who are so scandalised at the toilet performances we failed in seeing were to devote an entire night to the subject, pity would conquer indignation, and they would condone the alleged offences out of respect for the deep wretchedness and utter misery out of which these eyesores are evolved.

HOW BUSINESS IN THE WAR OFFICE IS ATTENDED TO.

(From the British Army and Navy Review.)

At the risk of being considered tedious, we will give a sketch of "life" in the War-office between the hours of ten and four. Let us enter the room before us; it looks cool, and there is a screen in the corner which will effectually conceal us, while we make our observations, from the eyes of the officials who sit at those four square mahogany desks. He is just twenty minutes past ten, so we may expect those worthies immediately. Ah! here is one. It is a quiet old gentleman, dressed in black with a white neck-tie; he hangs up his coat, hat and umbrella, takes his seat in an arm-chair, and gradually falls asleep. While we have been describing him the other clerks have entered the room, and are preparing for the arduous duties of the day. "Another dun," says a young gentleman, looking at the superscription of a letter he has just taken off his desk. "Confound the man, this is the third letter I have received from him in four days." He puts down the note, and pours some water into the tumbler containing the rose-bud which peeps through his button-hole when he is out of office. He yawns, sits down, and lazily glances at the *Times*. "I say," observes an individual, with a horse-shoe pin placed in the centre of his scarf, "Old Muddle has gone to sleep; don't you think we ought to wake him up to send out the report?" Mr. Muddle opens his eyes with a start, murmurs something about a "long walk," and fills up a form which he signs and sends to the head of the department by a messenger. During the next hour and a half there is a dead silence in the room. All the gentlemen (with the exception of the "chief," who is dozing over a minute paper) are hard at work at the *Times*. At last the young possessor of the rose-bud rises from his desk with a sigh of relief and yawns. "Mr. Fitz-Twaddle," says the chief clerk, suddenly, "don't you think you might try a little indexing?" "Ah, that's rather a good idea," replies his subordinate, seeing a way to kill time: "give me the book." The book is given, and Fitz-Twaddle tries a little indexing. He soon gets tired of the occupation, draws a caricature of his chief on some blotting-paper, looks at the clock, and leisurely puts on his coat, rosebud, and hat. "Going to post a letter," he observes at the door of the room. He pays his bosom friend Frank Nomind a visit on his way to the hall, and the two young gentlemen start together en route for the Park. The individual with the horse-shoe scarf-pin now produces a dutch oven and a pork chop. Assisted by the other clerk, who rejoices in a long beard and a rough head of hair, he cooks the meat at the official fire. The banquet is then served on a dirty towel. "I say, Wilkings," says he of the horse-shoe, "I think I shall bring a Soyer." "Capital thing, sir; when I was down in Warwickshire," replies Wilkings, "I found it of no use." The merits of Warwickshire and the charms of sporting life are then discussed for an hour, when a messenger, holding a paper in his hand, enters the room. "What do you want?" is the abrupt inquiry of Wilkings. "Mr. Browley, Sir, says can he have 22a., 164th Foot, 994." "No, he can't have it until Tuesday," replies the clerk, and then continues an anecdote he has been relating—"so the squire told him to lie still, touched the mare with the spur, and cleared the ditch like a bird." "A capital leap," the man with the horseshoe observes; "but when I was down in Devonshire I—," and the anecdote of Wilkings is trumped. Mr. Fitz-Twaddle now returns from his promenade. He divides his afternoon into three portions: the first he devotes to holding levees attended by Frank Nomind, the second to yawning, and the third to a little indexing. Mr. Wilkings employs his time in writing the "Town Talk," for the *Bunkumville Mercury*, and the gentleman in the scarf-pin, having nothing particular to do, *re-peruses the Times*. The small hand of the clock sluggishly moves towards four, and when it points to that hour the room is deserted.

THE END OF A LONG DAY'S WORK.

To many of those who but a few weeks ago were sitting in the shady garden at the back of Mr. Senior's house at Kensington, it must have seemed as if his last words of welcome were almost sounding yet, his kindly greeting still their own, when they heard that their old friend was gone from amongst them.

Mr. Senior had been ill for some little time, and was scarcely able to go beyond his garden; but every day, besides the members of his own family, some of his friends and acquaintances would come and see him, and sit with him talking over the topics of the day. The last time the writer saw him, Mr. Senior was as usual sitting out on his lawn, shaded from the sunshine by the trees which he had himself planted when he laid out the garden and built the house in which he was to live for so many years. A rug was wrapped round his knees, a table with papers stood beside him, and one or two of his friends were coming across the grass. It was not much to see, and yet we remember the pleasant impression which came to us as we witnessed the little scene. Sunshine—early summer green—the distant hum of sounds—the gathering of friends—the host seated in his chair, and welcoming each of the new comers with kindly courtesy. As they enter, it is to leave the haste, and the noise, and the dusty glare of the world without, and to come into a green and tranquil garden, where a man, after long years of labour, is peacefully resting and enjoying his last spring days.

Nassau William Senior was born at Compton, near Uffingham, in Berkshire, in 1790. He was the eldest son of the Rev. John Senior, a man of great ability, who chose to be his son's sole instructor for some years before he sent him to Eton and to Oxford. At Eton, Mr. Senior has said he learnt nothing, though he dearly loved the place, and liked to speak of it in after days; but from his father he learnt a very great deal. Nevertheless he was plucked at Oxford, when he went up for an ordinary degree. The examiners asked him some question out of the catechism, to which he replied by giving the sense, but not the exact words of the answer. When this was remarked upon, he said that if he had been asked some years before, when he was a child in the nursery, he might have been able to satisfy them. This excuse did not mend matters, and the young man was sent back. But he was not used to fail in what he undertook, and determined that he would take honours. His sister, nearly twenty years younger than himself, writes (speaking of these by-gone days), "Almost the first thing I can remember of my brother is his reading hard in a summer-house at the end of my grandmother's garden. To the best of my early recollection, he seems to have *lived* a long time in that summer-house surrounded by books."

Mr. Senior's reading in the summer-house was to some good end, for he went up to Oxford a second time, and took a first-class in classics. He was elected a fellow of Magdalen College in 1811, and in 1818 was called to the bar. Long before this, when he was quite a young man, he had commenced journal-keeping. He used to say that he found it cleared his brain to hammer out his thoughts on other people.

The letter already quoted goes on to say, that, in all his boyish and youthful years, he was a great lover of poetry; wrote addresses to the nymphs of Tenby—Latin verses, &c. The old MSS. are in existence still, and must have been treasured up by his mother and by an elder sister, to whom he was tenderly devoted, and who died of consumption at five-and-twenty. The same letter speaks of his coming down to see her, and drawing her about the garden in a chair. "I well remember," the writer says, "the joy that his coming home used to cause, and the tone in which he was always spoken of, as ever dearly loved and thoroughly trusted."

It seems likely enough that the early death of his beloved sister, and perhaps other causes for sorrow at the same time, may have been the secret springs of Mr. Senior's activity in the service of his country.

It would be curious to trace how much of public good is owing to the individual troubles and pangs of this man or the other; what battles and victories are won, desert lands reclaimed and cultivated, hungry folks fed, and weary folks comforted; what noble thoughts are given utterance to in noble words; what good work of every sort is achieved by the smarting pang of regret, the sickness of disappointment, the aching certainty of enduring sorrow. To give and to take appears to be the inevitable law, and it would almost seem as if those who had suffered most were indeed those who had given most to us in our sore human craving for help and for sympathy.

"When I was about five and-twenty," Mr. Senior said, one day—perhaps nearly half a century later—to his daughter, "I determined that I would reform the condition of the poor in England."

In his father's parish, for many years, Mr. Senior had been accustomed to hear a great deal and to see a great deal of the suffering of poor people in their own homes, and he had constantly occupied himself with the means of effectually relieving some of the misery which he witnessed daily. Now, after a lifetime almost, he might well look back and remember his early aspirations, for the half century which had elapsed was full of hard work accomplished, of determinations loyally carried out. Each man travels his own way; and it seems sometimes strange that so much sympathy should exist for those kindly philanthropists who labour with their hands, and actually distribute the loaves to the half-a-dozen hungry mouths, while there is so very little shown for others who, without making any particular pretension to charity, work with their heads, as well as their hearts, in the cause of the needy, and distribute their loaves to the unknown multitudes, who could not even tell the names of their benefactors.

A very able article in the *Economist* gives an excellent *résumé* of Mr. Senior's political economy. In the *Examiner* (as well as in quotations given from another paper for June 11th, 1864), we read of a professorship of political economy at Oxford in 1825, and again in 1847; of a poor law commission of inquiry into the distribution of the poor rates; of the abolition of the law of parochial settlement; of the inquiry into the relief of hand-loom weavers throughout the country; and of his latest and most conspicuous service in improving the elementary education of the children of the working-classes. And so, while the planes and mulberry trees which he had planted were growing up tall and shady, the other seed which Mr. Senior had sown was fallen in good ground, and had been taking root, and spreading in all its branches, and long after this generation has passed away, will be still growing and fructifying, year by year.

Mr. Senior was seventy-three years of age when he died. Although long ago he had given up public life, yet his interest in the events of the time remained keen and lively to the very last. His power of application had always been remarkable. Only a few months ago, he was to be seen at his desk apparently quite undisturbed, whilst his family was assembling in the room, and the servants were preparing the table for breakfast; he himself had been up and at his writing for several hours. His desire for information and power of work never left him. He sometimes has said that "he should never live long enough to have read all the books he should like to read." His journals fill many volumes, the interest and value of which will only increase as time goes on. Of his important works on political economy and of his political career, another pen will be better able to write; these few words are meant to concern "the man rather than his works," the kindly friend, the hospitable host of many a year.

Among his chief friends were Archbishop Whately, who had been his tutor at Oxford; Sydney Smith, Lord Lansdowne, Sir James Stephen, M. de Tocqueville, Dr. Copleston, the late Bishop of Llandaff, Sir George Cornewall Lewis. Many an honoured name might be added to the list of those whom Mr. Senior had welcomed under his roof. He has rejoined his old friends; and now, as one looks back, it seems as if the guests of his lifetime would almost comprise the history of the last half century. Here and in France he has held relations with almost everybody of name and of mark.

In Mr. Thackeray's paper, entitled *De Juventute*, there is mention made of one young member of Mr. Senior's family, under the name of Walter Juvenis, who goes twice in one day to the exhibition at the horse riders' circus, and comes away "with eyes looking longingly towards the ring as we retreated out of the booth. We were scarcely clear of the place, when we heard God save the King played by the equestrian band, the signal that all was over. Our companion entertained us with scraps of dialogue on our way home—precious crumbs of wit which he had brought away from that feast. He laughed over them again as we walked home under the stars." . . .

Some of this boyish enjoyment and cheerfulness Mr. Senior retained all his life. His disposition was singularly bright and placid; there was a constant kindness, great sweetness of temper, and although great reserve and little expression of feeling, there was a deep and unfailing affection and fidelity towards those whom he loved best. Painful subjects, unavoidable misfortunes, he would never allow to be dwelt upon. He has often said, even quite lately, that he would gladly live a hundred years longer, and that life was to him a constant happiness, and interest, and occupation.

Till many years over thy head return:
So mayest thou live, till like ripe fruit thou drop
Into thy mother's lap, or be with ease
Gathered, not harshly plucked, for death mature.
Paradise Lost, b. xi.

A French Hailstorm.—A communication from Perthus, in the *Journal des Pyrenées Orientales*, says: "One day last week, about three in the afternoon, a storm burst over this place. At first only a few hailstones fell here and there, and some persons in the streets felt angry, thinking that stones were thrown at them. In a few minutes the storm raged with great violence, the hail fell heavily, and I may say, without exaggeration, that the smallest stone was as large as a walnut, and many of them as big as oranges. One was placed on a tumbler, and only covered the top of it without entering the glass; another was picked up which weighed 400 grammes. Fortunately the storm quickly passed over us, and went off in the direction of Spain, where it is said to have caused considerable damage."

The Abduction at Rome.—A letter from Rome in the *Patrie*, after relating the abduction of young Coen, adds:—The Coen family, desolated at what had taken place, applied to the French ambassador to obtain his protection. M. de Sartiges immediately claimed the boy in the name of his father, and at the same time advised the latter to go with two witnesses to the Catechumen establishment and demand to see his son, which he did that very day. The doors were not opened to him, but a person replied from a window that the child was well; that the family might remain perfectly tranquil on his account; that two great personages had come that very morning to interrogate him, and had declared that the boy might be baptized in a few days. Those words were related to the French ambassador, and formed the subject of a fresh note which his excellency addressed to Cardinal Antonelli, and a detailed account of the affair was also sent to the Emperor Napoleon.

The *Patrie* refers with satisfaction to the great benefits conferred on France by the Free-trade treaty. All parties have benefited; the flood of foreign goods which was to deluge France and ruin her manufacturers has not occurred, nor have the markets in any way been unhealthily disturbed, or the usual routine of factory labour impeded.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 28.

Clara Sayers, barque, 320 tons, Captain Bremner, from Mauritius 16th September, and Melbourne 25th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Castledine and 3 children, Miss Castledine. E. M. Sayers, agent.

OCTOBER 29.

Westward Ho, ship, 590 tons, Captain Williams, from Boston 13th June. Passenger—Master Barry. R. Towns and Co., agents.

Sir Robert Sale, ship, 741 tons, Captain Lansdown, from Plymouth 30th July. Passengers—296 Government emigrants. Dr. Arthur, surgeon-superintendent. Willis, Merry, and Co., agents.

Amicus, barque, 190 tons, Captain Maughan, from Melbourne 26th instant. Captain, agent.

Yarra Yarra (s.), 600 tons, Captain Milman, from Brisbane 26th instant. Passengers—Messrs. F. O. Darvall, Larking, Davy, W. W. Grimes, Thornley, Francis, Joseph Monehan, A. Dodson, G. H. Nightingale, Captain Hope, Miss Reid, and 29½ in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Kembla (s.), 300 tons, Captain Mailler, from the Clyde and Wollongong. Passengers—Rev. T. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Hansell, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes and 3 children, Mrs. Gollvan, Mr. Williams, and 47 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

Pride of the West, barque, 381 tons, Captain Curwin, from Wallaroo 19th instant, in ballast. Passengers—Mrs. Curwin, child, and servant. Captain, agent.

Sarah and Maria, barque, 356 tons, Captain Gade, from Melbourne 26th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Gade, 2 children, and servant, Miss Gade, Miss H. Saabye. Captain, agent.

Margaret Davis, barque, 271 tons, Captain Davis, from Valparaiso 6th August. W. H. Eldred, agent.

OCTOBER 30.

Santon, barque, 610 tons, Captain Cresswell, from New York 18th July. R. Towns and Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 29.

Sir I. Newton, for Newcastle.
Bonite, for New Caledonia.
Auckland (s.), for Melbourne.

OCTOBER 30.

You Yangs (s.), for Melbourne.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 31.

Cherwell, for Galle; Sir George Grey, for Auckland; E. K. Bateson, for Adelaide; Wallabi (s.), for Nelson; Caroline Coventry, for Shanghai; Agnes Irving (s.), for Grafton.

CLEARANCES.—OCTOBER 29.

Cherwell, ship, 1170 tons, Captain Haws, for Galle, in ballast.

Auckland (s.), 532 tons, Captain Hagley, for Melbourne. Passengers—Messrs. Falk and Maddock.

Sir G. Grey, ship, 506 tons, Captain Barron, for Auckland via Newcastle, in ballast.

You Yangs (s.), 473 tons, Captain Smith, for Melbourne. Passengers—Messrs. Davey, Cameron, Tellenghen.

E. K. Bateson, brig, 163 tons, Captain Castle, for Adelaide.

Wallabi (s.), 81 tons, Captain Towler, for Nelson. Passengers—Mrs. Fowler and 2 children, Mrs. Blackadder.

Caroline Coventry, ship, 888 tons, Captain Jones, for Shanghai. Passenger—Mrs. Jones.

COASTERS INWARDS.—OCTOBER 29.

Martha Ellen, from Newcastle, with 170 tons coal; Emu, from Port Hacking, with 400 baskets shells; Colina, from Bellambi, with 66 tons coal; Morpeth (s.), from Morpeth, with 65 bales hay, 4 bales wool, 280 hides, 5 horses, 1 cow and calf.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—OCTOBER 29.

Warlock, for Richmond River; Maria, George, Brisk, Secret, Albion, Atlantic, for Newcastle; Emu, for Port Hacking; Ellen, for Twofold Bay; Mary, for Manning River; Elizabeth, Industry, for the Hawkesbury.

IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 29.

Clara Sayers, from Mauritius: 6097 bags sugar, 150 bags coffee, E. M. Sayers.

Westward Ho, from Boston: 100 cases sarsaparilla, 50 cases oysters, 100 bags flour, 55 packages, F. R. Robinson; 58 packages, H. H. Beauchamp; 902 barrels flour, 4 packages, F. Lassetter; 37 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 125 cases oysters, 100 cases oil, 300 casks plaster of Paris, 452 chairs, 250 barrels apples, 100 cases lobsters, 700 oars, 180 staves, 300 kegs nails, 59 cases tobacco, 67 packages, Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co.; 385 clocks, 1 package, W. C. Brooks; 45 packages clocks, 48 packages, H. Schilsky; 583 packages, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.; 500 cases oil, 43 packages, Vennard and Co.; 300 cases lobsters, 95 packages, M. Moss; 30 packages, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 6 packages, M. Alexander; 4 packages, J. and E. Row; 70 boards, 53 packages, W. R. Goldring; 12 cases tobacco, W. F. Williams; 64 packages, J. T. Armitage and Co.; 34 packages, Bereres, Levi, and Salymann; 1260 staves, 115 doors, 1216 oars, 643 barrels flour, 34 cases clocks, 662 packages, Order.

Sir Robert Sale, from London: 6 rams, 40 hogsheads, 316 packages, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 948 rails, 138 packages, Railway Commissioner; 42 packages, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 30 packages, J. Isaacs; 56 butts, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.; 238 barrels, Allan, Street, and Norton; 159 packages, J. Kohn and Co.; 20 packages, Mitchell and Co.; 50 tons pig iron, P. N. Russell and Co.; 119 packages, Order.

Yarra Yarra (s.), from Brisbane: 144 hides, Durham and Irwin; 27 bales wool, Mort and Co.; and sundry packages fruit, Order.

Sarah and Maria, from Melbourne: 6 cases glassware and metal, 3 packages paper, 1 case hardware, 13 packages perfumery, 20 barrels printing ink, 1 cask crucibles, 500 cases candles, 370 casks cement, 15 tons pig iron, 20,400 bricks, 4 packages, 49 sheep, Order.

Margaret Davis, from Valparaiso: 4500 bags wheat, 15 tons flour, W. H. Eldred.

Amicus, from Java, via Melbourne: 434 bags coffee, 7103 bags rice, 450 bundles rattans, 88 bags pepper, 6 packages, Order.

OCTOBER 30.

Santon, from New York: 4 hogsheads 40 cases 69 kegs 18 quarter-tierces tobacco, 84 casks glass, 526 doors, 100 cases oysters, 2498 barrels flour, 216 casks apples, 300 cases lobsters, 23 boxes clocks, 430 oars, 156,168 feet lumber, 111 cases chairs, 1543 packages. R. Towns and Co.

EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 29.

You Yangs (s.), for Melbourne: 100 tons flour, W. H. Smith; 60 cases fruit, James.

Auckland (s.), for Melbourne: 23 bottles quicksilver, P. N. Russell and Co.; 2 hogsheads honey, S. A. Joseph; 1 case fruit, I. R. M. Company.

E. K. Bateson, for Adelaide: 250 tons coal, T. G. Sawkins; 80 poles, 1000 spokes, Dent; 15 casks beef, L. Castle.

Wallabi (s.), for Nelson: 50 boxes candles, 2 quarter-casks rum, 7 cases, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 30 bags bone dust, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.

Caroline Coventry, for Shanghai: 1060 tons coal, T. Hale.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—

FOR SHANGHAI.—By the Caroline Coventry, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR OTAGO.—By the Yarra, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR MAURITIUS.—By the Adieu, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR BRISBANE.—By the Yarra Yarra (s.), on Tuesday, at 4.30 p.m.

FOR MELBOURNE.—By the City of Melbourne (s.), on Tuesday, at 4.30 p.m.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—By the Boomerang (s.), on Wednesday, at 4.30 p.m.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards: October 29. Yarra Yarra (s.), 560 tons, Captain Milman, for Brisbane; Eclipse, schooner, 99 tons, Captain Hunter, for Otago.

The Kembla (s.) brings up 32 kegs butter, 22 cases 60 bags oysters, 123 hides, 2 horses, 1 cart, and sundries. The Kembla left Sydney on Thursday last, at 2 p.m., and had a heavy S.S.E. gale, with high sea, to the Clyde, crossing Clyde bar the following morning at 6.

The Westward Ho left Boston on the 13th June, and reports most unfavourable winds the greater part of the passage. She had no trades.

The Amicus is originally from Java, but discharged a portion of her cargo in Melbourne.

The Sir Robert Sale left Plymouth on the 30th July, crossed the Equator on the 31st August, and passed the meridian of the Cape on the 24th September. She reports very fair N.E. and S.E. trades; ran down her easting in latitude 43° and 44°, and passed Cape Otway on the 26th instant. She brings 296 immigrants, classified as follows:—30 married couple, 96 single men, 88 single women, and 52 children; two adults and five children died during the passage, and there have been two births, but the passengers now are all in good health. She will remain in quarantine for a few days. No vessels have been spoken connected with the colonies.

The Clara Sayers left Mauritius on the 16th September, and touched at Melbourne for orders. Captain Bremner has furnished us with papers to date of sailing, and reports the following vessels:—The Robert Passenger, for Melbourne; Lord Nelson, for Adelaide; and Adela, for Otago, were loading. The steamer Saxonia was bound for Sydney, for sale; and the Juverna, from Singapore, had arrived and was discharging. The barque Joshua from Liverpool to Calcutta, ninety-eight days out, was spoken on the 27th of September; all well; latitude 38·40 S., longitude 69·30 E.

The Yarra Yarra (s.) left Brisbane on Wednesday, the 26th, at 4.30 p.m.; crossed the bar at 6.45 p.m.; rounded Cape Moreton at 10.30 p.m. the same day; passed Cape Byron on the [illegible] at 4 a.m.; Mermaid 27th at 9.30 a.m.; Smoky Cape [illegible] Reef at 11.45 a.m.; Port Stephens 11.45 p.m. same day; arrived at Company's wharf on the 29th, at 11 a.m. Passed the Telegraph (s.) off Cape Moreton, on the 26th; City of Brisbane, and a schooner off Mermaid Reef, on the 28th; also a barque off Broken Bay, on the 29th. The Yarra Yarra had moderate N.N.E. winds and cloudy, until noon on the 27th; since, strong S. and S.S.E. winds and heavy sea, and hail squalls.

The Santon left New York on the 18th July, and crossed the Equator on the 18th August. She had fair S.E. trades, and passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on the 7th September. She ran down her easting between latitude 43° and 45° S., but since passing the meridian of Cape Leuwin a succession of easterly winds has prevailed. The Lightfoot was to leave New York for Sydney on the 20th July.

There is no report of interest from Valparaiso by the Margaret Davis.

The Samson (s.), from the Manning, brings up the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. James and child, Mr. Lobban, and 5 in the steerage. Her cargo consists of 550 bags maize, 36 pigs, 44 cases eggs, 8 coops poultry, 8 hides, 1 horse, and sundries. She sailed on the 27th instant, and anchored in Seal Rock Bay, leaving again on Friday, but owing to strong southerly winds ran into Port Stephen for shelter, and was also compelled to bring up in Broken Bay, sailing again in company with the Thane at 7 a.m. on the 30th instant. The Balclutha (s.), and City of Brisbane, were sighted off Cape Hawke on the 27th at noon.

THE WEATHER.—During the whole of Saturday, and up to 3 p.m. yesterday, the wind blew very strong from the southward, attended with heavy rains, particularly after dark on Saturday night. Yesterday afternoon the weather broke, and as night set in became more settled, the wind hauling more round to the westward.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

October 28.—Golden Age, barque, 381 tons, M'Intyre, from Melbourne.
October 28.—Maggie, brig, 190 tons, M'Donald, from Melbourne.
October 28.—Planter No. 1, barque, 281 tons, Whitmore, from Geelong.
October 28.—Sydney Griffiths, barque, 338 tons, Patten, from Geelong.
October 28.—Lady Young, ship, from Auckland.

DEPARTURES.

October 28.—Guadalete, barque, Underwood, for Adelaide, with 400 tons coal.
October 28.—Wave, brig, Rossiter, for Melbourne, with 270 tons coal.
October 28.—You Yangs (s.), Smith, for Melbourne, via Sydney, with 480 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

October 28.—Catharine Agnes, Lavina, Nancy, Contest, Village Belle, Lurline, Agnes, from Sydney.

MAURITIUS.

ARRIVAL.

September 10.—Palestine, from Fremantle.

The barque Mussulo spoke the Trossachs, from Adelaide to Madras, fifty days out, on 15th August, in latitude 7 N., longitude 88·30' E.—*Mauritius Gazette*, September 14.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—OCTOBER 29.

2 cases slates, A. Stewart
20 boxes tobacco, Meyerfeld and Co.
40 drums oil, T. Edens
13 packages boots, W. Dean
4 cases books, Maddock
54 packages powder, 1 cask paint, J. Keep
1 case gloves, R. Gray
2 cases haberdashery, F. B. Palmer and Co.
1 case silks, C. Teakle
115 doors, 1216 oars, 4 boxes carriages, 75 boxes lobsters, 7 cases sashes, 1260 staves, 50 boxes axes, 585 cases chairs, 161 tons flour, 50 cases oil, 98 cases naphtha, R. Towns and Co.
1 case drapery, Petersen, Boesen, and Co.
1 case drapery, Clarkson and Pickering
10 packages drapery, Prince, Ogg, and Co.
23 packages drapery, Keep and Parsons
120 tons potatoes, Hardy and Co.
7 cases hats, 10 packages drapery, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.
4 cases apothecaries' ware, W. Larmer.
150 tons rice, S. A. Joseph
83 packages ironmongery, J. Levick and Co.
9 cases boots, J. Springthorpe
2 cases drapery, A. M'Arthur and Co.
1 bale drapery, F. Perks and Co.
12 cases blacking, E. Vickery
17 packages drapery, Smith and Etheredge
1 case clothing, Hyam and Co.
70 packages drapery, W. Drynan and Co.
6 packages drapery, G. Fox and Co.
1 car, T. Lawless
280 tons flour, W. H. Eldred.

DUTY PAID.

9326 lbs. tea, Meyerfeld and Co.
86 lbs. tea, Watkins and Leigh
19,667 lbs. tea, M. Baar and Co.
4284 lbs. tea, Molison and Black.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

October 28.—Ant, from Port Albert; Harriet Armitage, from Sydney; Natal, from Newcastle.

October 29.—Cosmopolite, from Hobart Town; Dove, Boscaine, from Circular Head; Edina, from Portland.

DEPARTURES.

October 28.—Royal Shepherd (s.), for Port Albert.

October 29.—Gottenburg (s.), for Otago.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVALS.

October 28.—Clarence (s.), from the Northern Ports; Lady Bowen (s.), from Sydney.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

OCTOBER 29, 9 A.M.

Brisbane ... S. Fine. Bar. 29.960. Ther. 65·2.
Grafton ... N.W. Fine.
Tenterfield ... N.E. Fine.
Armidale ... S.E. Fine. Bar. 26·749. Ther. 57·4.
Tamworth ... S.E. Fine.
Murrurundi ... N.W. Fine.
Singleton ... Calm. Fine.
Maitland ... Calm. Fine.
Newcastle ... E.S.E. Fine. Bar. 30·110. Ther. 60·
Sydney ... S. Fine. Bar. 30·090. Ther. 56·5.
South Head ... S. Fine.
Penrith ... Calm. Fine.
Bathurst ... W.S.W. Fine. Bar. 27·954. Ther. 51·
Mudgee ... Calm. Fine.
Orange ... Calm. Fine.
Young ... Calm. Fine.
Forbes ... Calm. Fine.
Wollongong ... S., moderate. Fine.
Kiama ... S. Very fine.
Goulburn ... N.E. Fine. Bar. 27·926. Ther. 53·
Braidwood ... S. Fine.
Queanbeyan ... S. Fine.
Yass ... S.W. Fine.
Gundagai ... N.W. Cloudy.
Tumut ... N.W. Fine.
Kiandra ... N.W., strong.
Albury ... S.W. Fine. Bar. 29.631. Ther. 54·4.
Wagga Wagga Slight. Fine.
Deniliquin ... W. Fine.
Hay ... W. Fine. Bar. 29.868. Ther. 66·
Melbourne ... S.W. Dull, showery. Bar. 30·245. Ther. 56.
Queenscliff ... E. Overcast, dull. Bar. 30·29 Ther. 57·
Cape Schanck ... E. Very cloudy. Bar. 29·98. Ther. 53·
Cape Otway ... S. Cloudy, dull. Bar. 30·035. Ther. 52·
Portland ... S.E. Cloudy, fine. Bar. 30·340. Ther. 59·
Adelaide ... E.S.E., light. Fine. Bar. 30·161. Ther. 61·

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41". Longitude 10h. 4m. 48s.

The Time Ball is dropped daily at 1h. p.m. Sydney Mean Time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich Mean Time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., and Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind, estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind, estimated in miles per hour. Rain fall, measured in inches, per square foot. Temperature of Water, taken at Dawes' Point.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

OCTOBER 28TH, 1864, CIVIL RECKONING.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. D.	Wind. F.	Wind. V.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	29·986	52·1	50	S.W.	2·25	16	0	0·029	3
P.M. 3	29·977	58·6	47	S.	0·25	8	1	0	0
" 9	30·052	51·9	66	0	0·00	1	1	0	0
Mean.	30·005	54·2	54·3		0·83	8	0·7		

THERMOMETER.—Shade: Maximum, 66·0; minimum, 56·4; mean, 61·2; range, 9·6. Sun: Maximum, 75·5. Grass: Minimum, 55·0. Water: Mean, 65·3.

REMARKS.—9 a.m., fine and cool; 3 p.m., fine; 9 p.m., fine and calm.

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.

OCTOBER 29TH, 1864, CIVIL RECKONING.

Station.	At 9 A.M. Barometer.	Temp. in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Cloudy sky.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Maximum in shade.	Minimum in shade.	Rain.	Ozone.
Sydney	30·090	56·5	52·0	S.	0·3	0	59·0	47·8	0	1
Newcastle	30·078	63·8	59·8	E.S.E.	1·0	5	65·0	49·5	0	...
Armidale	30·027	54·0	74·0	S.E.	1·0	7	...	...	0	...
Bathurst	30·287	49·2	61·2	W.S.W.	1·0	2	60·0	28·5	0	...
Goulburn	30·055	51·0	56·0	N.E.	1·0	2	61·0	31·9	0	...
Albury	30·208	56·1	74·6	S.W.	1·5	2	...	34·3	0	...
Deniliquin	30·277	53·0	69·0	W.	2·0	2	74·0	...	0	...

GEORGE R. SMALLEY, Government Astronomer.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME	WINDS.	REMARKS.
Oct. 29.	8.30 a.m.	S.	Fresh, and clear.
	Noon.	S.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	S.	Strong, and cloudy.
Oct. 30.	8.30 a.m.	S.W.	Fresh, and cloudy.
	Noon.	S.	Strong, and raining.
	5 p.m.	S.	Fresh, and cloudy.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

October, 1864.		SUN. Rises.	SUN. Sets.	HIGH WATER. Morn.	HIGH WATER. After.
31	MONDAY	5 21	6 30	8 16	8 40

MOON.—New, 31st instant, 1h. 35m. a.m.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Attention to the following rules will save the writers of correspondence a good deal of trouble. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in this journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1864.

THE fate of agriculture in this country certainly will excuse the proverbial doubt and discontent of the farmer. Not, indeed, that the tillage of the earth is attended with more uncertainty than ordinary occupations. But while the employments of the tradesman and merchant are subject to no inspection, and are often concealed from public view, whether prosperous or adverse, the farmer compares his hopes and fears with those of his neighbour. His land is open to public inspection. The flood which sweeps away his seed, the drought which destroys his crop, or the rust which consumes it, are all exposed to a wider examination and prediction, and thus at every change of the weather and every fluctuation of the season we hear the sorrows, if we do not learn the pleasures and the profits, of those who either hold the plough or drive.

The farming of England has undergone a great revolution since the corn laws were abolished, and the State no longer cared for the landlord. The rent, if not regulated by law or by some adventitious circumstances, will be the profit over and above the satisfaction of the actual agriculturist, considered in view of that competition which raises rent and abates the farmer's proportion. So soon as it was found that the law could give no help, the agriculturists, after grumbling at the JUPITER who had deserted them, turned to considering how they could help themselves. They cut down those hedges which spread over and exhausted thousands of acres of land. They threw small holdings which would not pay for the employment of much capital into large ones. In some cases a single farm had three or four landlords whose estates touched upon each other. County or parliamentary interests have given way to the higher consideration of a first-class tenant. In ELIHU BURRITT's "Walk from London to John o' Groat's" he does not fail to give such interesting information as would strike an American in reference to English farming. This eminent man, whose prodigious facility in the acquirement of languages has rendered him famous, is familiarly acquainted with the New England (American) farming, and could thus compare it with the more perfect system existing in the parent country. In New England the farms are commonly cultivated by the owners, who rarely possess more than 100 acres, but whose habitual thrift and industry have given a garden-like aspect to their land compared with most other sections of America. In both countries everything is done by free labour. No slave can touch the soil of either of these kindred but not very friendly nations. But the spirit of the New England labourer does not brook any condition of permanent dependence; while in Old England the farmer's man, up to the commencement of the present century, was the representative of the stupidity and prejudice and sensuousness of his country.

One might have despaired of the Englishman ever overtaking the American in the presence of these class barriers by which his condition was depressed, but science has done much. In the application of its highest achievements to the cultivation of the soil it has created a new class of labourers, possessing greater intelligence and therefore greater self-respect. The value of mind in manual employments has nowhere received such an impetus as in farming operations. This is a great result.

The largest farm in England, considered in view of production, is cultivated by SAMUEL JONES, who holds 3000 of the finest acres of land, and obtains from it a regular succession of crops with something like certainty. On these 3000 acres a capital of £30,000 a-year is invested. Out of this £4000 is spent in oil cake and corn for feeding, £1700 for manure, £1500 for horses, £500 for agricultural machinery, and only £2000 for labour, with an addition of £400 for commutation money to men for beer. Not a straw is sold from the farm nor any refuse that is convertible into manure, and thus it is estimated that altogether some £5000 is expended in keeping up the heart of this 3000-acre farm.

With the two systems of farming existing in New England and Old England we have the advantage of comparing the most industrious of populations under circumstances socially different—a new country with an old—the proprietary farming interest in New England with the landlord interest in Old England; the high wages of New England with the lower but rising wages of Old England—both being capable of yielding comfort in a large degree. Mr. BURRITT, with great candour, compares the conditions of the two classes of workmen, and does not refuse due consideration to the improvement of the condition of the British agricultural labourer. He says:—"Give him a good healthy housing, free schooling, and let him empty the jug into the basket, and he may work his way up into a very comfortable condition at home." The leading rules for advancement in life are the same in all countries, although doubtless the value of land and the quantity accessible, in some measure changes the form of farming, and makes profitable that which would be otherwise useless. In an old country a more perfect state of agriculture may be expected, but the temptation to bad farming in new countries like Australia has many evil consequences. A succession of crops of the same character will exhaust the soil so that it will cease to grow a blade. Some of the finest wheat land in these colonies has been so ruined as to be utterly worthless. Years, perhaps ages, except by the importation of new material under scientific direction, will not restore its heart or make it worth cultivation. Long ago it was established that every plant absorbs to itself the substances around it appropriate to its nature, and that these leave behind often less and less every crop until sterility is the inevitable consequence. Not that the seasons are unpropitious, or that the plough is neglected, but that the land has become barren. In Virginia, a country larger than England, this system of overcropping destroyed the agricultural capabilities of the country, and owners took to the breeding of slaves as the only profitable husbandry. Where farming is carried on with intelligence the produce may be greater as the years roll on. Access is improved by the improvement of roads. A good house once erected is in the centre of an estate always productive—may always be called "home." But the exhausted farm which returns nothing for capital will soon cease to be a suitable seat for a decent dwelling. People make everything temporary, and leave everything to tumble down because there is a time coming when they will move onward in search of new land to exhaust first and afterwards to abandon.

It is not to be expected that Australia will for a long time attract capital, or admit of any large agricultural operations. Probably we have yet to learn the capabilities of the soil, and to find sources of wealth in modifying cultivation to its peculiar character. The improvement of communication with the interior may also give a great impetus to this interest. That which might not be profitable at Camden may prove so on higher land, and where the rust and weevil are less powerful enemies. It is possible that sugar and tobacco may be found more suitable for cultivation than corn. An industrious and intelligent population would soon learn to turn to account the characteristics of their land and the facilities of their relative position. We may derive many important lessons from the scientific farming of Old England, and the thrifty and steady industry of New; but, after all, no one country can exactly copy another, nor will any impressions gathered amidst different circumstances admit of adoption, except as they are modified by experience.

IT has been intimated during the recent debate, that in his zeal for reform the TREASURER began to sell off the Government stores so recklessly that undamaged stock was sold at a great depreciation, was bought up by the contractors, and resold at the contract price. If this is true, the parliamentary documents published for the purpose of explaining the transactions that have occurred, give a very incorrect representation of the state of the case. We have here a list of the articles advertised for sale, with a corresponding list of the account sales, giving the cost price and the realised price, together with remarks upon the quality of the articles.

That there was a very large loss on the sale is clear, for most of the prices realised fell far below the original cost. There were one or two exceptional articles that fetched a shade beyond their cost, and which may be considered to have paid for their storage. These were rivets, copper tacks, rope, bunting, canvas, and a blacksmith's hammer. One or two articles fetched their cost, a few approached the cost, but the vast majority only obtained prices which left a very considerable loss. Nothing would have been gained, however, by keeping them in stock any longer. As it was they were kept till their value was vanishing, and if they had been kept longer the value might have evaporated altogether. A memorandum by Mr. BRENNAND, the Clerk of Stores, attached to the report of the sale, says, "The whole of the accoutrements were more or less perished; many of them have lain in store for years and were perfectly useless, occupying a very considerable space of the stores without the slightest probability of their being required. Some of the lots may appear to have been sold cheaply, but a fair estimate of their value could not be obtained without an inspection, the catalogue not conveying in every case a correct idea of the articles sold. It is further to be observed that many of the articles were purchased years since, and have never been revalued. They were doubtless procured at a much higher rate than what they could be had for now. Others, again, had grown into disuse by the Government, and were not likely to be used by private individuals." That is the way the money goes.

This general testimony is corroborated by the remarks made against individual articles, a selection from which may be edifying, if not consolatory to our taxpaying readers. "Perished, very old stock, never issued, useless, returned to store for sale, some broken, rusted, never asked for, returned to store unserviceable, rotten, useless, unfit for issue, never issued, never applied for, bent, damaged, unserviceable, parts missing or broken, unserviceable sizes, worm-eaten, bent, perished, damaged by sea water, torn, faded, quite useless, moth-eaten, very old samples in excess, six months supply kept on hand, torn, dirty, broken and incomplete, old pattern."

If these descriptions are correct we cannot blame Mr. EAGAR for selling for what it would fetch a lot of little better than old rubbish, and he would have been deserving of blame if he had not endeavoured to prevent any similar accumulation for the future.

It appears from the correspondence that we have to add to the unserviceable stock fifty COLT's revolving rifles, imported at a cost of £502 10s. for the mounted police, but which are found to be too heavy to be serviceable. What the INSPECTOR-GENERAL asked for was COLT's revolving *carbines*. There are also in stock 209 saddles, valued at £368 6s. 6d., belonging to the two batteries of artillery, which require constant attention to keep them from the moths, and which were transferred from the old stores department in 1861.

As an illustration of the way in which old stock is allowed to accumulate, Mr. EAGAR states in his memorandum:—"Of the blankets received under contract from England for last year, 898 were in excess of the actual requirements for 1863, and were kept in store up to the present year, when the further large supply of 11,400 blankets was imported under contract. 700 pairs of wellington boots for police use are lying in the store since 1861; they will not be taken by the INSPECTOR-GENERAL, as a new pattern of wellington boot has since been introduced. 500 pairs of mounted police trousers (overalls) were received under contract from England. Early this year these were stored, and tenders were called for the supply, in the colony, of 500 cord pantaloons; the latter were issued in lieu of the 500 overalls, which are kept over (it is said) for the next year—1865. Trousers for the police are usually issued from new stock, instead of working off the remainder of previous years' supplies."

Mr. EAGAR says that by rigidly inspecting requisitions, and by getting heads of departments to cut down their demands, he brought the store vote down from £35,000 to £25,000. But then this economy turned out to be illusory, for he reports in May that the £25,000 is all spent in consequence of engagements made by the previous Government having absorbed out of the vote £20,440. An executive authority was therefore obtained to spend what was absolutely necessary for stores till a first vote was obtainable, so what the year's expenditure under this head will really be is not yet known.

The value of the stores in stock in May last was £70,000. The portion offered for sale at auction was valued at £11,461 14s. 2d. A considerable proportion of the remaining stock was offered for sale by tender. A portion was thus disposed of, but where the articles were not perishable and the price offered was not sufficient the tenders were not accepted.

It is cheaper, probably, to import the police clothing than to have it made in the colony, but considering the expense of storage and the depreciation on hoarded stock, this nominal cheapness may be illusory.

The alteration introduced by Mr. EAGAR consists mainly in requiring local contractors to keep the stores, and to supply them from time to time, as wanted, on a requisition signed by the store clerk. Goods to be delivered in the country are to be forwarded by the contractor after inspection by the store clerk. An acknowledgment of the receipt of the articles must precede payment. The police stores are to be sent to the Police Store Depot, and forwarded by the INSPECTOR-GENERAL, who can often do it by the escorts or otherwise without extra cost. These alterations, of course, dispense with the maintenance of the old establishment on its former footing. The serviceable stores will be worked off gradually. The Storekeeper retains only one clerk and a messenger attached to the Treasury. The store vote, instead of being taken in the lump, is to be distributed among the departments, so that the exact cost of each department will be more truly ascertained.

CONGREGATIONAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—To-night, the fourteenth annual meeting of the New South Wales Congregational Missionary Society will be held in Pitt-street Chapel. Chair to be taken at seven o'clock sharp.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—Various rumours have been in circulation within the last few days as to the probable successor of Mr. Holroyd, as Minister for Public Works. We believe that the Government do not intend to make any appointment pending the result of the debate on the want of confidence motion. In the meantime the Secretary for Lands will discharge the Ministerial duties at the Works office.

CROWN LANDS COMMISSIONERS.—Mr. T. W. Harriott, late Commissioner of Crown Lands at Warrego, has been appointed to the vacancy in the Clarence district caused by the death of Mr. C. H. Blandford. Mr. J. G. Grenfell, late sub-Gold Commissioner at Forbes, will fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Harriott's removal.

STREET ACCIDENT.—An accident happened in William-street, at about noon on Saturday. A child, three years of age, named John Hellon, was knocked down by a horse and carriage, and received some serious though not dangerous injuries.

SOUTHERN MAIL ROBBERY.—A number of letters enclosing cartes de visite, and supposed to have been at various times stolen from the southern mails, are in possession of the police at Berrima, and may be inspected on application to sub-inspector Malbon.

SAXBY'S WEATHER SYSTEM, 1864-5.—List of days on which the weather may be suspected as liable to change, most probably towards high winds or lower temperature, being especially periods of atmospheric disturbance:—1864.—August 5, 13, 19, 25. September 2, 9, 15, 22, 29 and 30. October 6, 13 to 15, 19, 26. November 2 and 3, 9, 15, 23, 30. December 6, 13, 20, 27. 1865.—January 3, 9, 16, 24, 30—N.B. The 29th and 30th may prove a troublesome period, with very high tide on the 29th. February 5, 12, 20, 26—N.B. February 24th to 26th will be a very specially dangerous period, with a very high tide on the 27th. March 5, 12, 19, 26 to 28—N.B. March 25th to 28th will be a dangerous period, with high tide. The above apply to all parts of the earth's surface, even (in a diminished degree) to the trade belts.—*Nautical Magazine for August.*

SEPARATION.—Dr. Lang has given notice that on Tuesday, November 22, he will move:—1. That the commission of the first Governor of New South Wales comprised, within the limits of that colony, and established colonial jurisdiction over, the whole territory extending from the South Cape of Van Diemen's Land to Cape York, and from the 129th meridian of East Longitude to the Pacific Ocean, including the adjacent islands of that ocean, Norfolk Island and New Zealand. 2. That wherever a community of British freemen, capable of separate or self government, has since sprung into existence within this vast territory, it has been the principle and practice of the Imperial Government to disjoin that community from New South Wales, and to erect it into a distinct colony. 3. That, in accordance with this principle, the colonies of Van Diemen's Land, South Australia, Victoria, New Zealand, and Queensland, have all been formed successively, at the earnest desire, and to the incalculable benefit, of their respective inhabitants, within the aforesaid original limits of New South Wales; while the portion of territory intervening between South Australia and the 129th meridian, has since been separated from New South Wales by the Imperial Parliament, and annexed to South Australia. 4. That, notwithstanding these six successive cases of separation, the colony of New South Wales still comprises an area of 317,896¼ square miles—an extent of territory equal to that of all Great Britain and France together. 5. That it is contrary to the uniform experience of British colonization for 250 years past, that so vast a territory can ever be either well or satisfactorily governed from a single central point as one colony; and that bad government, exhibited in the general neglect of the outlying portions of the territory, and the consequent dissatisfaction and discontent of their inhabitants, with the prevalence of brigandage and marauding to an extent unparalleled in the mother country, and dangerous and destructive in the highest degree to life and property, is the necessary result of a state of things so utterly opposed to the common sense of mankind, as well as to the rights and interests of British colonists. 6. That, along the Murray River, which forms the southern boundary of New South Wales, at a distance varying from 400 to 800 miles from Sydney, a community of British freemen comprising upwards of 20,000 souls, and possessing an amount of property in houses and lands, in sheep, cattle, and horses, sufficient to form a separate and distinct colony, with all the requisites for self-government, has sprung into existence within the past twenty years. 7. That, in geographical position, and in physical characteristics, as well as in all the social and commercial relations of its inhabitants, this tract of country, which, from its eastern and longest occupied portion, lying between the Murray and Murrumbidgee Rivers, has been designated Riverina, is quite unconnected, except in its compulsory political and judicial relations, with that portion of New South Wales, which extends upwards of 500 miles along the Pacific Ocean, and includes all the Northern and Eastern portions of that colony. 8. That, in order to secure and to monopolise the trade of Riverina, for the colony of Victoria, a railway has just been completed, from Melbourne, the capital of that colony, to the southernmost point on the Murray River, at Echuca, being a distance of 142 miles; and that this railway, which it is proposed to extend other forty miles, to Deniliquin, the chief town of Riverina, will necessarily concentrate the whole, or nearly the whole, commerce of that portion of the present colony of New South Wales, in Melbourne. 9. That so long as the tract of country, now designated Riverina, was of difficult and uncertain access, the inhabitants, who were only few and widely scattered, were allowed by the Government of New South Wales to procure their supplies of dutiable commodities wherever they could, and that as increased facilities of communication were opened up and established with Melbourne, they obtained them almost exclusively from Victoria, thereby depriving the colony of New South Wales of the revenue to which it was justly entitled from the consumption of these commodities within its proper territory. 10. That as such a state of things could no longer be tolerated by New South Wales, when the population and trade of Riverina had increased beyond all previous anticipations, through the increased facilities of communication with Melbourne, a species of Border warfare has for some time past prevailed between the two colonies, New South Wales insisting upon the payment of Customs duties on all goods imported into her territory at her frontier, and Victoria, which has already received the duties in Melbourne, refusing, on various pretexts, to pay them to New South Wales: Custom-house officers and police being now stationed to protect the rights and interests of both parties at all the more important points on the river. 11. That, if Riverina were a distinct and independent colony, it could easily make arrangements, on the principle of the German Customs League, with the colony of Victoria, to establish a common tariff for both colonies, and to appropriate the joint revenue according to the respective population of each, thereby removing all Custom-houses and other obstructions to the navigation of the Murray. 12. That, in the opinion of this House, it is therefore expedient and necessary, in order to ensure to the inhabitants of Riverina the benefits and blessings of self-government, to which they are justly entitled as British subjects, and which they can never hope to obtain as a mere remote appendage of New South Wales, as well as to ensure the maintenance of peace and harmony for all future time along the banks of the Murray, that her Majesty be solicited to take the requisite steps for the separation of Riverina from New South Wales, and for its erection into a distinct and independent colony. 13. That an address be presented to his Excellency the Governor, with the foregoing resolutions, and a request that his Excellency will be pleased to transmit a copy of them to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

PAYMENT OF MILITARY.—The following bill to contribute towards the cost of her Majesty's military forces in New South Wales was introduced by Mr. W. Forster, 29th October, 1864:—"Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows:—1. There shall be granted and paid to her Majesty from the consolidated revenue fund in each and every year by way of contribution towards the support of her Majesty's military force on service within this colony a sum or sums of money at the rate of forty pounds by the year for each and every officer and soldier of her Majesty's infantry henceforth on service in the colony not exceeding at any time unless as hereinafter provided the number of officers and soldiers collectively of three hundred and fifty-nine men calculated upon the average of the usual monthly returns Provided that for every additional officer or soldier of such infantry above the number hereinbefore specified and every officer or soldier of her Majesty's Artillery placed on service within the colony—at the instance of the Government or Parliament thereof—the rate shall be seventy pounds by the year. This Act may be cited as the 'Military Contribution Act of 1864.'"

THE NEW CAPITAL OF NEW ZEALAND.—It is generally known that Commissioners were recently appointed by the Governors of New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania, to determine the best site for the seat of Government in New Zealand. Addresses from both Houses of Parliament in New Zealand had been presented to his Excellency Sir George Grey, expressing their conviction that the time had arrived when it became necessary for the good government of the colony that the permanent position of the capital should be finally settled, and that, in order to be in a central position, the seat of government should be somewhere on the shores of Cook's Straits. It was further recommended that, as the best tribunal for securing an impartial decision as to the most advantageous site for the capital, Commissioners having no relations with the colony should be appointed, and that the Governors of New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania should each be requested to select one Commissioner for that purpose. As the result of the action taken upon those addresses, the Hon. Joseph Docker, M.L.C., Sir Francis Murphy, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Victoria, and Mr. Ronald Campbell Gunn, of Tasmania, were appointed, and proceeded to examine the shores of Cook's Straits, and took copious evidence with regard to the advantages of the various sites that were submitted to their notice. The investigations of the Commissioners occupied about two months, and a few weeks since they returned to their respective colonies. The decision they arrived at had not been made public at the date of our last intelligence from Auckland; but we are in a position to state that Wellington was unanimously fixed upon as possessing the greatest advantages for the administration of the Government of the colony. It is, therefore, probable that before long the necessary measures will be taken for the removal of the seat of Government from Auckland to Wellington.

DEAD BODY FOUND.—The lifeless body of a newly born child was found yesterday afternoon on the shore at Mossman's Bay. The corpse was removed in the water police boat to the dead-house at Circular Quay. An inquest is to be held.

ALE.—Messrs. L. E. Threlkeld and Co. will sell This Day, at half-past 10, on Grafton Wharf, 55 hogsheads Edinburgh ale, without reserve.—ADV.

DENISON DIGGINGS, OCTOBER 26.—The correspondent of the *Singleton Times* says:—I have much pleasure in informing you that our prospects never looked better. Horsfall, Simpson, and Welsh have just finished crushing 100 tons from Fuller's Reef, the result of which was 367 ounces of gold, and have at present seventy tons at the mill, which are expected to go much better. These quartz are obtained at a depth of 140 feet, from a reef the average thickness of which is three feet. This is a very good sign for the future prosperity of these diggings, as this is the deepest ground opened—the surface quartz only going 15 dwts. to the ton. Shepherd and Urquhart are obtaining very good quartz on Urquhart's Reef at present, but the reef there is very patchy.

PROTECTION OF THE RIVER BANK IN HIGH-STREET.—Saturday's *Mercury* states that the dangerous state of the river's bank, opposite Mr. Hubert's produce store, induced the Mayor of West Maitland, at the suggestion of three of the aldermen, to telegraph, on Thursday afternoon, to Mr. Moriarty, the Engineer-in-chief for Harbours and Rivers. The telegram stated that the river was only a few feet from the metal crust of the roadway, and there was every probability of further encroachments, and desired to know whether the Government intended doing anything for its protection. The information was sought to aid the Council in coming to a decision in reference to the matters brought before the Council by the deputation from the Flood-gates Committee. A reply was received yesterday, as follows:—"Plans now completed, and waiting authority to commence works. Did not receive your telegram until too late to reply last night." The Council yesterday authorised the Mayor to urge the immediate prosecution of the work, and a letter was addressed to the Colonial Secretary urging him to give the necessary authority.

THE RUST IN THE WHEAT.—There are rather discouraging accounts of the state of the wheat crop at Anambah. One settler at that place has had to cut down his wheat for fodder during the week; and other persons it is feared will have to follow his example. We are informed that some settlers on the Williams are also cutting down their wheat owing to the spread of the rust. More encouraging accounts come from the Wollombi, where we are informed the crops are looking well.—*Maitland Mercury.*

LOCHEND TUNNEL.—On Tuesday a commencement was made with the repairs to Lochend tunnel, which it may be remembered was damaged very much by the floods in the early part of the year. The tunnel works are to be made higher and stronger than they were before. To the end of the iron tunnel a piece of box work tunneling is to be attached, which will make the total length of the tunnel ninety feet. Over the tunnel a dam eighty-five feet thick at the base, and twenty-five feet at the top, with sloping sides, covered with turf, is to be built. The dam is to be five feet higher than the creek bank, and will be one foot higher than the highest of the 1857 floods. A sloping embankment is to be constructed along the bank of the creek on each side of the dam, for a distance of sixty feet, which it is hoped will have the effect of diverting the water from flowing over and injuring the dam, which occurred in previous floods. It is anticipated that the work will be finished in about two months. By this evening, should the fine weather continue, it will have progressed so far that it will not be liable to serious injury from the occurrence of a flood.—*Maitland Mercury* of Saturday.

EXHUMATION AND INQUEST ON THE BODY OF MRS. VALENTINA BROOK.—Dr. Youl, city coroner, on Saturday morning commenced an inquiry into the circumstances of the death of Valentina Brook, wife of Lieutenant R. C. Brook, of the 40th Regiment. The body of deceased, who died on the 30th August, had that morning been exhumed from its grave in the General Cemetery, under a warrant from the city coroner, dated 20th instant, addressed to the trustees of the cemetery, and to the superintendent of police, Melbourne. The warrant was couched in the usual form, stating that a complaint having been made to the coroner that on the 1st September, 1864, the body of Valentina Brook was interred in the cemetery; that she had not died of a natural but violent death, and that no notice of such violent death had been given to a coroner, and no inquisition had been held; he thereby gave orders that the body should be taken up, to be viewed by him and his inquest, that he might thereon proceed according to law. The body was disinterred under the direction of the police, and exposed beside the grave. At eleven o'clock, a respectable jury, composed of residents of Fitzroy, was impaneled before the coroner at the Traveller's Rest Hotel, Nicholson-street, and duly sworn. The coroner then briefly stated to the jury the nature of the inquiry, observing that the deceased lady whose body had that morning been exhumed had been buried nearly two months. During the absence of her husband, an officer serving in New Zealand, she became pregnant, and in some way or other died about two months since, when she was buried in the ordinary manner. There was reason to believe that on some occasions prior to her death she had tried to commit suicide, and had once in particular attempted to cut her throat. However, these circumstances were at the time hushed up; but something respecting them coming to the ears of the staff surgeon, he made inquiries as to their foundation. In course of these inquiries, some statements which were made to him by persons who had attended deceased before her death—dictated, perhaps, by the desire to save her character—were afterwards found by him to be untrue, and he brought the matter under his (Dr. Youl's) notice. Being reluctant to disturb the body and take steps in the matter upon mere rumour, which might be unfounded, he (Dr. Youl) inquired into the ascertainable facts, and forwarded a report to the Minister of Justice, asking for directions. The Minister of Justice had since directed him to institute an inquest. The body had been exhumed, and having been viewed by the jury and a *post mortem* examination made by a surgeon, the stomach and its contents would be given up to Dr. Macadam and Mr. Gibbons, who were then present in the cemetery, for analysis, the body being at once re-interred. It was now at the cemetery for the purpose of view by the jury, which, Dr. Youl explained, was a necessary preliminary to every inquest. That having been done, he should adjourn the inquiry till some future day to allow time for the requisite analysis. The jury were then conducted to the cemetery, and they having viewed the body, the coroner adjourned the inquest until Monday, the 31st instant.—*Argus*, October 24.

AN ADVENTURER.—The *Age* of the 26th instant says:—Mr. B. D. Clarke, who at one time was well known in Victoria in connection with the coaching trade, and whose name recently became notorious in connection with the South Sea Island kidnapping scheme for furnishing the Chincha Islands with labourers, has, it appears, turned up at Panama as the capturer of a piratical schooner—the General Harney,—and the cause of the death of the pirate captain, a Mr. St. Clair, who has been in possession of her since the middle of 1862, about which time he absconded with the vessel and cargo. No trustworthy reports of her had come to the owners until she appeared at Panama on the 20th June last, in charge of Mr. Clarke. The particulars are as follows, taken from the *Panama Star* and *Herald* of the 24th of the same month:—"From the papers found on board the vessel, it appears that after leaving Punta Arenas she sailed for Tahiti, where a part of the cargo was disposed of. She then went to Australia, where the United States Consul purchased a quantity of the quicksilver. After this there is no trace of her for some time, as the captain, probably fearing he might be pursued and captured, avoided legitimate trading, and put the vessel and himself under a false name. A number of false ship's papers and seals of different kinds have been found on board, and the last assumed title was the Serpiente, Captain Moston. The last place at which the adventurer settled down was Chatham Island, one of the Gallapagos group, probably intending it as a convenient depot for storing his prizes. Last April he was in Chiriqui, where he engaged a number of Cholos to go with him in order to cultivate an island on the coast of Peru; but, finding themselves disappointed after arriving at Chatham Island, they grew dissatisfied, and St. Clair shot six of them, according to his own account. Mr. Clarke owns an island, in connection with other gentlemen in Guayaquil, where he has a vessel running, and thus became acquainted with St. Clair, though he did not at first know who he was. As soon as he became satisfied about him, he made up his mind to capture him; and accordingly proceeded to Chatham Island, where he found the General Harney lying, and at once seized her, without much trouble, St. Clair being at the time on shore. As soon as the people on the island in St. Clair's employment found that the vessel was seized, they turned on St. Clair and murdered him. Mr. Clarke says he used every effort to save the life of the pirate, and bring him to justice; but the people would not listen to it. After the murder of St. Clair, Mr. Clarke put his own captain and part of his crew on board the Harney, and accompanied her in his own vessel to this port, where he has placed her, we believe, in the hands of the consul, until a proper remuneration is adjudicated to him for his services in recovering her."

SALE This Day of stock-in-trade of Mr. Israel Myers, 456, George-street, near the Royal Hotel. We are requested by Mr. John Solomon to call the attention of ironmongers, saddlers, stationers, country storekeepers, and others, to the above sale. To commence punctually at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

GOULBURN.

Saturday evening.

At the assizes, to-day, John M'Cormick was found guilty of unlawfully wounding, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment in Darlinghurst gaol. He was again indicted and tried for robbery with firearms, and, being found guilty, was sentenced to ten years on the roads, the first three in irons. This case concluded the criminal business.

Mr. M'Cann's body has been recovered.

BRISBANE.

Saturday evening.

The Clarence (s.), from Rockhampton, brings later advices from the Peak Downs diggings. The news is unimportant. Mining operations had been much impeded for want of water.

An attempt made by speculators to evade the land order regulations has caused considerable excitement here.

ARRIVED.—Lady Bowen (s.), from Sydney; Castle Eden, from London; Queen of the South, from Liverpool, with immigrants, eighty-eight days out.

MELBOURNE.

Saturday evening.

Business is very dull, and flour is unchanged.

There is a good deal of betting on the Melbourne Cup Race, and Musidora is still the favourite.

ARRIVED.—City of Adelaide (s.), from Sydney.

SAILED.—Barwon (s.), for Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

Saturday evening.

The steamer South Australian, with reinforcements for the Northern Territory Expedition, sailed this afternoon. His Excellency the Governor and the Ministers went to the Port to see her off; and there was also a large concourse of people.

Business is dull.

Wheat is quoted at 9s. 6d.; flour, £22 to £24.

ALBERT CRICKET GROUND, REDFERN.

OPENING DAY.

PERHAPS one of the most hopeful circumstances in connection with the social state of this Australian community is the undoubted popularity amongst us of those manly and healthful sports which are so generally appreciated by all ranks in Great Britain,—amongst these a due pre-eminence being unquestionably afforded, in this and in the mother country, to the national game of cricket. It is a game, above all others, requiring that full athletic development, to the importance of which, in a moral and physical point of view, the medical man and the divine alike bear willing testimony, happy to be able to distinguish, with their unalloyed and cordial approbation, a sport in which bodily exercise and a patient endurance of fatigue are of necessity conjoined with good humour, a bri tty, and cheerfulness. It may very reasonably be doubted, in the whole range of those games which are the delight of boyhood and the occasional relaxation of maturer years, whether any British sport can, in its varied and essential characters, bear the slightest comparison to cricket—that bloodless tournament of modern times, where so much of the chivalric spirit of the national character is originated and sustained. Nor is the game less adapted for the development of our physical and moral nature than calculated for the genial employment of the intellectual energies of the players, and of the eagerly observant spectators. The science displayed in cricket is something which few sneering sceptics will now-a-days presume to question,—so keenly, so technically, and so generally are the feats of bowlers and batsmen brought under discussion. Where some outsider (either from morbid prejudice, ill health, or defective education) has arrived at years of maturity in ignorance of the mysteries of cricket, or incapable of appreciating the manifold excellence of the royal game, he is careful to conceal that shameful ignorance and disability from his ordinary associates by preserving a decorous silence; for it is now a thing almost as discreditable and anomalous for a man to dislike cricket as it is for him to hate or despise music. Nor is the well-deserved popularity of cricket confined to the sterner sex, who stand watchfully by the wicket, hurl the swiftly-projected ball, run breathlessly after it in its occasional flight, or bravely catch it without regard to any painful consequences; the sides of the peaceful arena are also occupied by hundreds, sometimes by thousands of those whom the inconveniences of dress alone appear to deter from the responsibilities of taking up a bat, trying the comparative merits of fast bowling or slow bowling, and, indeed, making practical experiment of all or any of those problematical feats of skill in which they take so obvious a delight. Not by any means the least pleasing feature in those of our cricket contests which take place in public is the presence and discriminating applause of the ladies, whose animated interest has often been in cricket, as in everything else, the unacknowledged, predisposing cause of eventual victory.

Now that the cricketing season is recommencing, the attention of the public is naturally directed once more to this noble game, and to every circumstance connected therewith. Amongst these things the opening of the Albert Cricket Ground, at Redfern, has, during the last week or two (notwithstanding stormy and absorbing conflicts in the political world) been pretty generally a subject of conversation, and hopes have been expressed that the new arena would be found to be in every sense of the word unexceptionable. Beautiful as is our Sydney Domain, and well adapted for the ordinary practice of this fine, open air game, there is nevertheless the fact that it is by many not considered to be a ground available for the purposes of a large match without some trespass upon public rights by the temporary enclosure of public property; a feeling which has, ere now, created some uneasiness, and which it was wisely deemed most desirable to obviate. With this view it was, as we understand, that a company was formed, entitled "The Albert Cricket Ground Company," the object being, by the issue of shares, to raise sufficient capital for forming and maintaining a ground in every respect adapted for playing matches of cricket and for other such like recreations. The great difficulty that presented itself was the selection of a site, it being desired to secure a suitable piece of ground sufficiently large, and within reasonable access of Sydney and its immediate neighbourhood. Such a site appears to have been found at Redfern, near the western extremity of Redfern street, between the southern end of the metropolitan street of Elizabeth-street, and the commanding elevation of Mount Carmel, crowned with its fine Roman Catholic church. It was, however, at the opening of this cricket ground, last Saturday, a subject of some regret to the numerous visitors to find that neither the proprietors of the adjacent land (in the line of street running between the ground itself and Cleveland-street) nor the municipality of Redfern had been enabled to see that it was desirable to complete that short portion of the road near the gate, and thus remove the only difficulty in the way of those who come to the spot. When this short bit of road is attended to by the proprietors and by the municipality (and, to judge by the presence of thirty or forty cartloads of stuff pitched into Redfern-street, the matter has already, to a certain extent, been thought about), the approach will soon be everything that it ought to be. The Redfern omnibuses run from Wynyard-square to the junction of Pitt and Redfern streets, and near the end of Redfern-street is the main gate of the ground. By this route all difficulties of access can be easily surmounted, as the cricket ground can be seen to the left at a few hundred yards' distance from where the omnibus stops.

The spot selected is stated to be about eight acres of sandy soil with a tolerably large level area, much having been required to be done to reduce the eastern side, and also to get rid of the water which, from the position of the ground, between so many hills, naturally drained into it. After erecting a fence, seven feet high, at a cost of about £240, around the ground—a square of about 200 yards in length—the work of drainage was commenced and fairly accomplished; so that where some some few months ago—in the worst part of the ground—a loaded dray can now pass without the slightest difficulty. An outlet for the water was also obtained into the stream that supplies the neighbouring wool-washing establishment, and from the day of its completion has answered extremely well. The drains are formed in such a manner as to last for years, and means have been also taken to retain the water, should a season of drought render it necessary to adopt that course. The levelling and turfing of that portion immediately devoted to the playing was then proceeded with. This required the carting of thousands of loads of sand from the eastern side, to lower the hill, and the "stuff" being placed on the western and southern sides has now made them as firm and solid as the rest of the ground; attention having been duly paid to the surface drainage to keep this part dry. About 100,000 square feet were then turfed and sown with grass, which, having been constantly looked after, has at length been brought to a state of comparative perfection. The portion of the ground especially reserved for playing is set out as an oval, and surrounded by a post and wire fence 510 yards in circumference, the posts standing fifteen feet apart, painted white, and surmounted by red cricket balls. These give a very light appearance to the grassy plot set apart for play.

A very elegant pavilion has been erected on the north-east angle of the ground, for the accommodation of the members of the club and the shareholders of the company. It has very much the appearance of a cottage *ornée*, and is so placed as to command an uninterrupted view of the game, without being exposed to the inconvenience of the afternoon sun. It stands across the corner of the ground, having a frontage almost south by east. It is a substantial and well-built wooden structure, having every necessary convenience. Looking at its front elevation, the centre, forming the club room, opens on to the verandah with folding doors. On the left of the club room are the committee, bath, and dressing rooms, and on the right the parlour, the bar—having a front to both verandah and club room—and the kitchen, with all its necessary accompaniments. The building, which is 46 feet by 36, is surrounded on three sides by a verandah eight feet wide, under which are to be erected four rows of seats, having before them a little garden plot and a fine view of the field. In this respect the Albert ground is equal to any in the United Kingdom or Victoria in the opinion given by the All-England Eleven, as well as several gentlemen from the sister colony, where excellent cricket grounds are said to be found. The pavilion (at a cost of about £600) has been erected by Mr. Mahony, from designs by Mr. Mansfield, and when entirely completed will do credit both to architect and builder. It is also intended to erect a grand stand of considerable length on the northern side with sufficient seats to accommodate a large number of persons.

Round the inside of the fence trees have been planted, which in the course of a few years will afford a pleasing shelter to the spectators. Twelve of these trees were planted by the hands of the All-England Eleven, who played here a few months since. These trees are distinguished by the names of those who planted them, and are already objects of deep interest to every cricketer. In the eastern and southern fences—as well as in the western fence—are gates for the admission of visitors to this ground, from all parts of which (especially from the eastern side) the prospect is extremely pleasing. The ground is already set where it has been recently formed, although, of course, not so firm as it will be in the course of a few months hence. It is not only adapted to cricket, but also suitable for athletic games of every kind, and for horticultural exhibitions, school picnics, and other public occasions.

The Albert Cricket Ground, at Redfern, was opened on Saturday last, in the presence of a very numerous attendance, which was greatly increased as the afternoon advanced, until there was not far short of a thousand persons present. Sir John and Lady Young, Lord and Lady Taylour, and other members of his Excellency's suite, honoured the ground with their attendance, and remained until the foot races were over. Large numbers were congregated on adjacent eminences throughout the day.

CRICKET MATCH.

This was the chief feature in the day's proceedings. The sides chosen presented the names of many players who have earned distinction in club and intercolonial contests; and as the committee had enlisted a kind of national spirit by opposing native Australians against "The World," the issue of the event was invested with a large amount of interest and enthusiasm, that was evinced in a lively manner by the "Cornstalks," whether as players or spectators. It is now some years since Australian cricket was matched against the cricket of resident Europeans, but every successive occasion of the kind seems to indicate that the time is not distant when Australia will obtain a decided supremacy on her own field. Nat. Thompson, who is justly entitled to the first place among our native-born players, excelling as he does in every department of the game, was on Saturday at the head of a strong team, including amongst others S. Jones, Gorman, G. Curtis, Oatley, Darcy, and O. Lewis, each of whom have seen service in the intercolonial contests. The eleven of "The World" was led by Lawrence, whose chief supporters were Readett, Foulis, T. Lewis, and A. Park, and Captains Richardson and Marcom. A cursory glance at the respective abilities of the players would be sufficient to show that the Australians had a team that justified them in anticipating a triumph over their opponents, who were comparatively weak in bowlers, and, judging from past events, inferior in batting strength. In order to make sure of the match being finished, it was arranged that it be decided by a single innings each.

The play was commenced early in the forenoon by "The World" going to the stumps, T. Lewis and Readett being the first to appear with the willow. Thompson and S. Jones bowled throughout the innings, and Nat. has scarcely ever handled a cricket ball with more skill than he did in this innings, although the ground, excellent in every other respect, was not lively enough to give the fullest advantage to his great powers of twist and break. Jones, who, since the recent alteration in the 10th rule, avails himself of it with regard to high delivery, also acquitted himself very well, constantly threatening the stumps, and giving a peculiar pitch that, alternating with that of Thompson's low bowling, must have very much puzzled the batsmen. However, the first wicket did not fall until 17 had been scored, Tom Lewis, the first to retire, having earned 8. The next three wickets fell in rapid succession, when only nine had been added to the score. Readett, who had made ten, was caught off a fine straight hit by D'Arcy; Fowlis was bowled by Jones, and Captain Richardson by Thompson. Some good batting was shown by Lawrence, who, however, had a few escapes, before he had made his fourteen; his stumps were then visited by Thompson. No other double figures were made before the close of the innings, though A. Park and Lieutenant Hallett assisted in bringing up the score to a creditable number, namely 67.

The Australians had comparatively a small score to exceed in order to achieve a victory, and Thompson, who led his men, soon and frequently got the ball a-field. After a few singles he made five hits for doubles, and also made a three and a four. Having reached nineteen, however, he was caught by Readett, off Lawrence. Rowley, Jones, and Waddy were dispatched without adding anything considerable. Gorman again contributed his usually plucky batting and hard hitting, and quickly ran up a score of 21, which included three threes and four doubles. He thus took the place of top scorer, beating Thompson by two and Lawrence by seven. With the exception of Payne's eight, which was made up of four singles and a four, very little score was added, the innings terminating for 54. The World winning by 13.

The scores are appended:—

THE WORLD.		NEW SOUTH WALES.	
T. Lewis, st. O. Lewis	8	Thompson, c. Readett	19
C. Readett, c. D'Arcy	10	Rowley, c. Capt. Richardson	0
Foulis, b. S. Jones	6	S. Jones, c. Lawrence	3
Captain Richardson, b. Thompson	0	P. Waddy, b Readett	0
Lawrence, b Thompson	14	Gorman, st Foulis	21
A. Park, c. Gorman	7	G. Curtis, run out	0
Vivian, b Thompson	4	Payne, b. Readett	8
Captain Marcom, b. Jones	4	Oatley, c. and b. Lawrence	0
Lieut. Hallett, b. Jones	8	D'Arcy, b. Lawrence	0
T. Day, c. Gorman	3	O. Lewis, c. Day	1
W. Clark, not out	0	J. Morris, not out	0
Leg byes	3	Leg byes	2
	67		54

Analysis of Bowling.

	Balls.	Runs.	M. O.	Wickets.
Thompson	90	37	1	4
S. Jones	89	38	3	6
Lawrence	84	27	4	4
Readett	79	25	3	5

Umpires—Mr. R. Driver and Mr. W. Gurnett.

The top scorer on the side of New South Wales (Gorman) is entitled to a prize given by Mr. W. J. O'Brien, of Tattersall's Hotel; and the top scorer on the side of "The World" (Lawrence) receives a prize given by Mr. J. J. Calvert.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

About three o'clock arrangements were made on the ground for athletic sports, the distance and courses being marked by neat various coloured flags. These matches were confined to amateurs.

FIRST MATCH.—Throwing the Cricket Ball. First prize, handsome telescope; second prize, one of Page's best bats, presented by Mr. T. J. Sothern. There were fourteen contestants in this match. The first prize was won by Garvan, for 107 yards; the second by Gordon, for 103 yards. The average distance reached was comparatively short, the two winners showing a great advantage over the other competitors.

SECOND MATCH.—Foot Race. Maiden Plate, of eighty yards, open to members of the Albert Cricket Club only. First prize, gold scarf pin presented by Mr. T. Alderson; second prize, gold scarf ring, value two guineas.

Eight started. In the first heat Hill was leader, F. Cubitt second. The second heat was won by Aldis, Docker being second. In the final heat Aldis was the first winner, with Hill for a good second.

THIRD MATCH.—Foot Race of 500 yards, open to youths under eighteen years of age. First prize, batsman's kit (bat, leg guards, and gloves) presented by Mr. C. Lawrence; second prize, an opera glass.

Six started in this race. R. B. Wade took the first place, Gordon the second.

FOURTH MATCH.—Champion Foot Race of 100 yards, open to members of any cricket club. First prize, trustees' cup, presented by Messrs. J. M. Leigh and W. M. Alderson (value five guineas); second prize, a marble timepiece.

This race was run in two divisions, six starting in each. In the first M'Cracken was leader, Hill second. In the second division, Aldis was again the winner, S. Cohen beating M'Cracken for the second place. In racing off the final heat, Aldis was the victor, with M'Cracken for a second.

FIFTH MATCH.—Hurdle Race, over six hurdles and one water jump. First prize, gold pencil-case &c. (value three guineas); second prize, meerschaum pipe, presented by Mr. W. C. Curtis.

Sixteen started in this most interesting race. The first two hurdles were well cleared by each pedestrian, but the pace was too fast at the start, and before the course was half finished many resorted to vaulting, some fouled the hurdles, and others rolled over them, three or four lying prostrate at one time. Only five succeeded in running the course to the water jump (a ditch ten feet wide) and then the running was between Captain Marcom and Manning, the gallant captain winning in very good style after running well from the beginning. A protest was entered against Manning for the second place; he being accused of vaulting.

SIXTH MATCH.—Sack Race of 80 yards. First prize, value two guineas, presented by Mr. Gurnett; second prize, value one guinea.

Thirteen started in this race, which was won by Thornton, W. Paul being second.

SEVENTH MATCH.—Grand handicap of 500 yards. First prize, gold scarf pin, presented by Mr. T. T. Jones; second prize, meerschaum pipe, presented by Mr. S. C. Brown.

About thirty started in this race; Aldis and Captain Marcom were the only runners from the scratch, the others having starts of from ten to fifty yards. The race was won by J. Jones, the second being S. Cohen.

This celebration of the opening of the Albert Club Cricket Ground, although attended with much *eclat*, participated in by a large number of the best supporters and most ardent admirers of the game, could scarcely have reached the amount of success expected and deserved by the promoters. This, no doubt, was attributable to several causes; and first and chiefly to the ignorance of the mass of our citizens as to the actual position of the ground, and next to the difficulty of reaching it. As the improvements on the ground are more thoroughly developed—when the ornamental trees and shrubs planted around its boundary begin to afford a shady foliage—when a few great matches have attracted cricket lovers to the spot, and made them acquainted with its advantages, and when the thoroughfares leading to it are put in a state fit for the transit of vehicles,—this ground will, most probably, supersede the old Domain Cricket Ground as an arena for all important contests. The directors have notified their intention of making provision for other out-door games, so as to suit a variety of tastes—the principal of which will, no doubt, be the games of racket and bowls. Accommodation of this kind will certainly tend further to popularise the ground. The forthcoming match between the Melbourne and Albert clubs will, as the first great event to be played here, be sure to induce the public to find the way to it. But the first important desideratum is the laying out of the street leading along the front of the ground.

SMALL BORE RIFLE CLUB.

THE fourth quarterly meeting of the members of this club for prize shooting took place at the Volunteer Rifle Range on Saturday last. The attendance was numerous, embracing nearly the whole of the members. The shooting was tolerably good, although the wind, which blew from the south-east (right front), was very baffling. The first match was at 200 and 300 yards, five shots at each, standing, and the prizes three in number. The first was a very nice russia-leather dressing-case; the second, a cameo scarf pin; and the third, a red morocco flask. The first was won by Mr. West, the second by Mr. J. Dickson, and the third by Mr. Glennie. The second match was at 500 and 600 yards, five shots at each range, in any position. There were three prizes at this match also—the first, a handsome writing-desk and dressing-case combined; the second, a cameo scarf pin; and the third, a black morocco flask. The first was won by Mr. Sharp, the second by Mr. Slade, and the third by Mr. Roberts, who tied with Mr. Brownlow, and defeated him in shooting off at 700 yards. For the highest aggregate scores there were two prizes—the first, a chance for the Leigh Medal (which has to be won three times consecutively, or otherwise four times, by one competitor before it passes from the possession of the club); and the second, a picnic basket. Mr. West was the successful competitor for the first, and Mr. J. Dickson for the second. In accordance with a rule of the club, the highest scorer at the longest range (in case of ties) succeeded, the winner of the first prize in the first match being handicapped three points; the winner of the second, two; and the winner of the third, one; but this did not apply to the aggregate scores. The names of the competitors and scores made are appended:—

FIRST MATCH.

	200.	300.		Total.
Mr. West, Balmain (1st prize)	14	15	—	29
Dickson, No. 3 (2nd prize)	15	12	—	27
Glennie, No. 2 (3rd prize)	11	14	—	25
Brownlow, No. 1	13	12	—	25
Smith, No. 8	13	12	—	25
Lieutenant Richards, No. 5	15	10	—	25
Mr. Slade, No. 1	16	9	—	25
Douglass, No. 2	13	11	—	24
G. Phillips, No. 1	15	9	—	24
Faithful, No. 1	16	8	—	24
Russell, No. 2	10	13	—	23
Ormsby, No. 4	11	12	—	23
Roberts, No. 1	12	11	—	23
Rayner, No. 6	12	11	—	23
Corporal Dickson, No. 3	13	9	—	22
Mr. Wickham, No. 2	12	9	—	21
Sharp, No. 2	13	8	—	21
Moore	14	7	—	21
Corporal Lynch, No. 3	15	6	—	21
Mr. Campbell, No. 3	9	10	—	19
Linsley, No. 2	5	11	—	16

SECOND MATCH.

	500.	600.		Total.
Mr. Sharp (1st prize)	18	16	—	34
Slade (2nd prize)	19	15	—	34
Roberts (3rd prize)	16	16	—	32
Brownlow	16	16	—	32
Dickson	15	17	—	32
West	16	15	—	31
Wickham	13	17	—	30
Russell	14	16	—	30
Rayner	16	13	—	29
Corporal Lynch	13	15	—	28
Mr. Faithful	15	13	—	28
Lieutenant Richards	16	12	—	28
Mr. Campbell	10	27	—	27
Glennie	17	9	—	26
Linsley	11	14	—	25
Moore	14	8	—	22
Douglass	12	7	—	19
Ormsby	3	3	—	6

Mr. West was highest aggregate scorer, with sixty points, and as such won a chance for the Leigh medal. Mr. J. Dickson was second, with fifty-seven points, and this score won for him the second aggregate score prize.

INTERCOLONIAL RIFLE MATCH.—PRACTICE OF THE SELECTED MEN.—On last Saturday afternoon the men selected by the Rifle Association to represent this colony in the approaching rifle contest had their final practice, before their departure for Melbourne, at the Volunteer Rifle Range. Notwithstanding the prevalence of a very strong gusty wind—which at the long ranges amounted to almost a gale—from the south-east, the shooting was good, and the scores the most uniform that have been made at any of the recent practices, the average being rather above ninety-three, the competitors firing thirty-five shots each over the Intercolonial Match ranges. On this occasion the umpire for the New South Wales men, Mr. H. C. Dangar, offered 100 hexagonal projectiles as prizes to each of the six highest scorers, or in lieu thereof, to those who did not use hexagonals, two pounds of powder. The successful competitors were Messrs. Smith, Slade, West, Richards, Sharp, and Rayner.

The shooting was as follows:—

	200.	300.	500.	600.	700.	800.	900.		Total.
Mr. Smith	13	12	15	15	19	17	12	—	103
Slade	16	9	19	15	17	11	13	—	100
West	14	15	16	15	12	13	10	—	95
Lieutenant Richards	15	10	16	12	16	12	13	—	94
Mr. Sharp	13	8	18	16	18	6	14	—	93
Rayner	12	11	16	13	17	14	10	—	93
Dickson	15	12	15	17	15	9	9	—	92
Roberts	12	11	16	16	19	12	6	—	92
Brownlow	13	12	16	18	15	12	7	—	91
Glennie	11	14	17	9	14	13	10	—	88
Corporal Lynch	15	6	13	15	16	15	6	—	86

The competitors leave for Melbourne by the City of Melbourne (s.) to-morrow (Tuesday). A Brigade Order was issued by the Inspecting Field Officer, Colonel Kempt, on Friday last, granting leave of absence to the competitors and the Volunteers who are appointed to act as markers and scorers in the approaching match.

GOULBURN CIRCUIT COURT.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27.

BEFORE Mr. Justice Wise

ROBBERY UNDER ARMS.

James Bromley, tried yesterday for robbing Timothy Kennedy, on the 25th of September last, at Blakeney's Creek—and in whose case the jury was discharged, not being able to agree—was again placed upon his trial. No new feature was imported into the case, nor did the witnesses materially differ from their evidence as previously given. After an absence of half an-hour, the jury returned a verdict of guilty. Sentence deferred.

MURDER NEAR WAGGA WAGGA.

Henry Harris, who on Tuesday last had been arraigned and pleaded not guilty, was then put on his trial for the wilful murder of Stephen Bonfield, by stabbing him with a pair of shears, at Gobbagombolin, on the 1st December, 1863.

The prisoner was defended by Mr. Norton.

Mr. Windeyer having stated the facts of the case to the jury, called

Henry Wall, who deposed: I was superintendent of the Gobbagombolin Station in December, 1863; I knew Stephen Bonfield; he was not a shearer; he was allowed to shear in his idle time; he died on the 1st December, 1863; on that day I was in the wool-shed; I heard some one say a man has been stabbed; I ran down to the shed; saw three pair of shears; Harris was there; he was in the act of taking his hands from the shears; outside I saw deceased bleeding; I tore open his shirt; saw a stab in his breast; deceased died immediately after; I took down the shears; I observed blood on the blade of one of them; I heard a man, named Clines, describe the quarrel in prisoner's presence; he said prisoner and deceased had some words, and prisoner struck him with the shears.

John Clines deposed: I am a shearer; on the 1st December, 1863, I was in the wool-shed working next prisoner; Sheahan was next me; Bonfield was present; prisoner was there shearing; Bonfield had permission to shear; he wanted to learn; prisoner said he should not learn; Bonfield replied, "what is it to do with you?" heard Bonfield tell prisoner to shut up his gab; prisoner said "I will not;" Bonfield was leaning on the partition; Harris came close to me; I saw Harris strike Bonfield with the shears; when he stabbed him prisoner said, "Ah! that's what you wanted long ago, you ——;" I saw only one blow; after deceased was struck he rushed out; Harris stepped back to his own place; I advised him to hang up his shears; I thought we should have a difficulty in getting them out of his hands; Harris went out; he was secured by the men.

To Mr. Norton: deceased wanted to learn to shear; after I heard words between prisoner and deceased I went on with my work; the partition between the pens is about three feet high; I went out; I do not know what took place whilst I was away for a sheep.

To Mr. Windeyer: I had shorn half a sheep between the time of the words passing and the blow being struck.

William Flynn deposed: I was in the wool-shed on the 1st December, 1863; I knew the deceased by the name of Bonfield; I heard afterwards that it was Warren; saw both prisoner and deceased; I was tying fleeces; saw prisoner stab deceased in the breast; I was four or five yards off; that was the first and only blow I saw struck; I heard the noise of quarrelling, but did not catch the words.

To Mr. Norton: He made the blow as though striking with his fist; I did not hear the words.

The shears were produced and the witness showed how the blow was struck.

John Morrow deposed: I arrested the prisoner; I told him I arrested him for the murder of Bonfield; previous to my doing so I asked where was the man who stabbed deceased; prisoner was pointed out and said "yes, I believe I am the man;" there was blood on the shears.

Dr. Morgan deposed: I went to Gobbagombolin on the 1st of December, 1863; saw deceased there; I made a post mortem examination (described by witness); the wound was sufficient to cause death.

His Honor, in summing up, remarked that there could be no doubt the prisoner killed the deceased, and must be found guilty either of manslaughter or murder. He then pointed out the different elements that were required to constitute either offence, reading over the evidence very carefully, and commenting on such portions as had a bearing on the case.

The jury, after half-an-hour's deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty of murder, and that no blow was struck except the one by prisoner.

His Honor inquired of witnesses if they had heard any previous quarrels between the parties. They replied in the negative. The deceased always seemed a quiet man. The prisoner's general character was good; he was of a quick temper.

His Honor then addressed the prisoner in feeling terms, observing that he had brought himself into his present awful position by his ungovernable temper. The jury had given his case very careful attention, and brought in a verdict in which he entirely concurred. The only course left to him was to pass sentence of death upon him, which he did in the usual terms, and urged the necessity of repentance of his past misdeeds.

HOUSEBREAKING AND ROBBERY UNDER ARMS.

Benjamin Cramp, on bail, was indicted for burglariously entering the house of William Bean, at Yarranoo, on the 29th August last, and stealing therefrom sundry goods. The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was defended by Mr. Isaacs.

The evidence against the prisoner was that of Mrs. Bean, the charge resting almost entirely on her testimony. For the defence five witnesses were examined; their evidence went distinctly to prove an *alibi*, it being sworn that the prisoner put up at the house of William Ford, innkeeper, Cook's Vale Creek, on the night the robbery was said to have been committed.

His Honor was about to adjourn the Court, when the jury intimated that there was a probability of their having come to a decision. They retired for about a minute, and then, without requiring to hear counsel for the prisoner, returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Monday, October 31.—Ann Cox, George Peeps, single. 10. Tomago Coal Mining Company, to proceed under the Chief Commissioner's minute.

Friday, November 4.—Edward Watts, Alexander Spiers, first. *At Tumut*: James Lynch, jun., second. *At Wagga Wagga*: Charles Lucas, special, for proof of debt and examination.

Monday 7.—William Bailey, single, Thomas Cook, adjourned second.

Wednesday, 9.—James Curtis, third. Alexander Spiers, second. *At Bathurst*: Thomas M'Kell, third.

Thursday, 10.—Edward Justelius, James W. Pearsall, Henry Summerfield, single; and John J. Aspinall, first, 10.

Friday, 11.—Harding G. King, first. William Stephens, third. Edward Watts, second. George R. Stockdale, single. *At Albury*: William B. French, single. *At Wagga Wagga*: Henry Johnstone, single. *At Maitland*: Richard Myers, Robert Taylor, Joseph Taylor, single.

Monday, 14.—*At Braidwood*: Henry H. J. Pritchard, single.

Tuesday, 15.—*At Maitland*: John B. Lynch, third.

Wednesday, 16.—Harding G. King, John J. Aspinall, second. *At Tumut*: James B. Lynch, jun., third.

Wednesday, 23.—Thomas Cook, Edward Watts, Alexander Spiers, third.

Friday, 25.—Harding G. King, third.

Monday, 28.—George Gulliver, adjourned special for examination. *At Armidale*: Patrick Cleary, single.

Wednesday, 30.—John J. Aspinall, third.

CERTIFICATE MEETINGS.

Tuesday, November 1.—James Clark, David Robert Eden, Patrick John Murray, Mary Sunners, William Charles Knight, James Husband, James Gibbs.

Thursday, 3.—George S. Yarnton.

Tuesday, 8.—Thomas Eades, James Ross, Gustaf Nilson, Thomas O'Connor, George Hyland, Arnold Matthews.

Tuesday, 15.—James Reid Maxwell, William Boyd, William Delman, Edward Caldwell, John Baily King, Aland Watts.

Tuesday, 22.—Nestor W. A. Hansard, William Lewis, William Freeland, Thomas Honeysett, the younger, John Beatson, William Henry Foley, M'Asland Lamrock, Richard Bill (the latter, a restored case, having been struck out).

Tuesday, 29.—William Penman, John Walford Simons, James Cunningham, Richard Sweetman, James Potts Ormiston, James Smith Norrie.

Tuesday, December 6.—William King, Louis Wittgenstein, Charles B. Collett, Charles James Morris.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE the Police Magistrate, and Mr Pinhey.

Fourteen prisoners were brought before the Court, some of whom were discharged, and the others remanded.

John Burns, 15, apprehended for gambling (tossing coppers) on the Market Wharf, was sentenced to be imprisoned seven days.

Winifred Bragg and Mary Ann Mills, apprehended for drunkenness, were dealt with as idle and disorderly persons, and (both having been only yesterday discharged with a caution) were sentenced to be imprisoned three months.

Margaret White, found guilty of having, while drunk in a public place indecently exposed herself, was sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s., or to be imprisoned fourteen days.

Ann Smith was summarily convicted of having stolen a jug from the shop of a dealer named Phelan, in Market-street, and was sentenced to be imprisoned one month.

William Simmons was found guilty of having assaulted Ann his wife, by striking her on the face with a basin, and was ordered to pay a penalty of 40s., or in default to be imprisoned one month.

Margaret Hill, for indecent language, and Mary Ann Keane, for riotous conduct, were each fined 10s., or in default of payment to be imprisoned forty-eight hours.

John Reedy, alias Hughes, was charged with horse-stealing. Philip Strickland, of the Lachlan, grazier, deposed that prisoner was for some time in his service until about six weeks since he discharged him; about that time he missed a bay horse, branded EM on near shoulder; the same horse is now in the Police Court yard. James Cardwell, of Camperdown, horse-dealer, deposed that he purchased the horse of prisoner for £5 in the latter part of September. Prisoner said that he purchased the horse of one Matthew Hughes. Committed for trial.

Henry Linfield, known as "The Doctor," a celebrated robber of hen-roosts, was charged with having stolen a decanter found in his possession, and which had been stolen from Munro's public-house, Market-street, and, being unable to satisfy the Bench that he did not steal it, was sentenced to be imprisoned one month.

THE POOR BOX.—Received: Mrs. M., 10s; Major Wingate, 10s.; Anonymous, £1. Assisted four persons.

THE ROSTER.—Monday, October 31st, Messrs. Walker, Ross, and Cohen; Tuesday, November 1st, Messrs. Gordon, Raper, Pinhey, Lyons, and Hogg; Wednesday, 2nd, Messrs. Caldwell, Chapman, Cuthbert, Metcalfe, and Joseph; Thursday, 3rd, Messrs. Sutherland, Levey, Birrell, Smithers, and Hosking; Friday, 4th, Messrs. Jones, Williams, and Rattray, Major Wingate; Saturday, 5th, Mr. Bundock, Major Chauvel.

WATER POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate and Mr. T. C. Breillat.

Henry Darling, a vagrant, was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment for begging in William-street.

Robert Davis, a carpenter, was convicted of having behaved himself in a riotous manner in Crown-street, and he was ordered to pay a fine of 10s., or to be imprisoned forty-eight hours.

Samuel Chandler and Mary Ann Chandler were brought before the Court charged with having no visible means of support. Discharged.

Alfred W. Doak, accused of drunkenness in George-street, was also discharged.

THE ROSTER.—Monday, Messrs. Thorne, Stenhouse, and Williams; Tuesday, Messrs. Caldwell, Macleay, and Metcalfe; Wednesday, Messrs. Cuthbert, Gordon, and Pinhey; Thursday, Messrs. Hebden, Pearce, and Murnin; Friday, Messrs. Burdell, Campbell, and Chapman; Saturday, Messrs. Church and Fry.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

BANCO COURT.—Blackman and another v. Allison, Rapley v. Martin, Smart v. Nelson, Phillips v. Walmsley, Mullens v. Brown.

JURY COURT.—Special Jury of Twelve:—Campbell v. The Queen.

MASTER'S OFFICE.—Sempill v. Lee and others, examination; M'Nab v. Walton, report; Conley v. Crisp, two taxations; Broche v. Webster, taxation; Ritchie and others v. Price and another, taxation.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the Municipal Council of Sydney will be held at the Town Hall, Wynyard-square, to-day, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for considering the following notices of motion:—

By Alderman Oatley: That the report of the Finance Committee, received this day, recommending the payment of sundry accounts, be adopted.

By Alderman Hurley: That the report of the Finance Committee, received on the 19th instant, recommending, on petition, that the Lessee of the George-street Markets be allowed the sum of £120, as compensation for loss sustained by the removal of a portion of the Market business to the Railway Terminus and other places, be adopted. That, in accordance with the recommendation of the By-Laws' Committee in their report, received on the 19th instant, the public stands for omnibuses in Bourke-street South and Devonshire-street be, and the same are hereby abolished; and that in lieu thereof, a public stand be, and the same is hereby appointed, on the north side of Cleveland-street, between Crown and Bourke streets.

By Alderman Bown: That the report of the Improvement Committee, received this day, recommending that the Gateways in Pitt-street, between King and Bathurst streets, be pitch-paved, at a cost not exceeding £85, be adopted.

By Alderman Kippax: That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 5th ultimo, recommending that Little Foster-street be formed and ballasted by contract, be adopted. That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 5th ultimo, recommending that Goulburn-street, between Macquarie-street South and Brisbane-street, be ballasted and blinded by contract, be adopted. That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 3rd instant, recommending that Albion-street, between Elizabeth-street and Sophia-terrace, be ballasted and blinded by contract, be adopted. That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 3rd instant, recommending that kerbing and guttering be laid on the north side of Miles-street, between Marlborough and Riley streets, at a cost not exceeding £35, be adopted.

By Alderman Woods: That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 18th April, recommending that kerbing and guttering be laid in Ultimo-street, at a cost not exceeding £60, and that the roadway be formed and ballasted, by contract be adopted.

By Alderman Steel: That this Council do now proceed to determine on a tender for the supply of 200 alignment posts.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, the following City and Country Properties:—The Goderich Estate, Darlinghurst; City Mansion, 161, North-terrace, Macquarie-street; Building Site, Macquarie-street North; Denison House, 44, Phillip-street North; and Rosebrook Farm, town of Muswellbrook, Hunter River.

MESSRS. L. E. THRELKELD AND CO.—At the Stores, Grafton Wharf, at half-past 10 o'clock, Edinburgh Ale.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON.—On the premises of Mr. I. Meyers, 432, George-street, at 11 o'clock, Stock-in-trade of Ironmongery, Saddlery, Stationery, Brushware, Oilstores, &c.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Naphtha, Cotton Flock, Iron Bedsteads.

MR. THOMAS DAWSON.—At half-past 2 o'clock, Horses.

MESSRS. PITT AND SULLIVAN.—At Mr. John Fullagar's Yards, at 11 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture and Sundries; at half-past 11 o'clock, Ship's Fittings; at 12 o'clock, Galvanized Iron Machine, Guttering, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN.—At his Mart, Park-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture and Sundries.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, and Harness, Imported Cow and Pigs.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At his Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, and Harness.

THE SHERIFF.—At the Commercial Hotel, King-street, at 12 o'clock, the Right, Title, and Interest in Land in County of Cumberland, also Shares in the Hunter River New Steam Navigation Company.

MR. SAXBY AND HIS CRITICS.

(*To the Editor of the Argus.*)

SIR,—In your paper of the 3rd June last, Mr. Hales and a Mr. Ellis Howard notice my weather-system; permit me again to do the same.

Mr. Hales claims me as an astro-meteorologist, as does also Mr. Howard. Both are in great error.

Mr. Hales says that my luni-solar theory and his "planetary" theory are "co-incidental in their general effects." Never was a greater blunder. He says that "even with reference to one day, named in his new list," he "had marked it as a probable bad day by the process he adopts, in consequence of the opposition of Jupiter to the sun this day." Now, will Mr. Hales be kind enough to inform us as to his reason for saying, that because Jupiter and the sun were in opposition, therefore he had marked the date as a period of disturbance of the earth's atmosphere? Will he explain the nature of the influence so produced? Is it gravity, or attraction, as commonly called? For if it be not gravity, he has made a grand discovery. Astro-meteorologists invariably attribute supposed "planetary influences" to the attraction of these bodies; if he do so, I beg leave to say that in ascribing any expected great atmospheric disturbance on our earth to Jupiter's being in opposition to the sun, he is inconsistent; for we should more reasonably expect increased action from combination of influences, that is when the sun and Jupiter are in conjunction than when the power of one is neutralising to a certain extent the power of the other. If I may so speak, this occurs when the sun "pulls" at one side of the earth, and Jupiter at the other, or when in opposition. So far from this being a happy illustration of his accuracy, Mr. Hales is unfortunate, for I have founded my theory, and issued my warnings, upon the supposition of influences operating the more strongly at times of new moon (conjunction), than of full moon (opposition), of perigree than of apogee.

So far, therefore, from there being any coincidence in our theories, as he asserts, I am sorry to declare that we ourselves are diametrically in opposition, and I repudiate entirely all appreciable planetary influence whatever as affecting our weather; and the more strongly, too, from the confessions of this astro-meteorologist, who, by talking of Pythagoras and Thales, assumes a certain scientific status, without which he would scarcely allude to "immutable truths," "the end of all philosophy," &c.

Now, Mr. Ellis Howard (in the same *Argus*) deals candidly, by confessing himself a perfect tyro in astro-meteorology. Indeed, his experience, he tells us, only dates from last December (five months!), and yet so keen are his perceptions, and such confidence does he possess, that he can already (he thinks) detect the foundations of my weather-system to lie among a "kind of planetary phenomena."

I am, however, not at all jealous of (certainly not envious of) so talented a rival; and yet he talks of Plato, Bacon, Aristotle, Montaigne, and Kant; but the use of such names adds no strength to, nor increases his ability.

I only notice Mr. Howard's remarks in order to show that he greatly errs in saying that his reasoning, upon lunar, solar, and planetray influences precisely accord with my lunar and solar, without any planetory influences whatever. Considering that during the past four or five years I have occasionally published the whole of my reasons for warning against any particular period, and used therein considerations as to the relative positions of the earth, sun, and moon (disregarding planetary influences altogether), it is singular that Mr. Howard, by combining a consideration of the relative positions of the planets with those of the said earth, sun, and moon, arrives at precisely the same conclusion. Every mathematician will therefore agree with me that planetary disturbance must be a zero quantity. Any one possessing an ephemeris can construct my lists. I have taught the public how to do it. There is no mystery in my method. "But," says Mr. Howard, "I have found his (mine) footprints in the heavens, and forerun him in his track." Dear me! Not much to be proud of, even if true.

Let me, however, again repudiate emphatically, all connexion with astro-meteorologists, and this Mr. Ellis Howard in particular. He is all wrong in his conclusions as to myself; and I am sure he will be sorry to find that he has misrepresented me, in saying that I "persistently adhere to one or two of the planets," "and abide by them all the year round."

Perhaps he really has studied "Kant" (as he quotes him) until he imagines his ability to lie rather in "smashing" the system of others than in reconstruction of any of his own.

I look with some curiosity for Mr. Howard's details, acquainting us as to the amount of assistance his planetary studies gave him, in so cleverly forestalling me in my dates. Perhaps he will kindly send me *The Argus* in which he explains, or I am not likely to hear of them.

S. M. SAXBY, R.N.,

Principal Instructor of Officers of Naval Engineers, H. M. Steam Reserve.

Sheerness, August 20.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

SATURDAY EVENING.

THE amount of Customs' duties paid to-day is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	126	15	6
Gin	118	6	11
Whisky	44	9	0
Rum	26	5	0
All other spirits	46	18	0
Wine	9	0	0
Tobacco and snuff	116	18	0
Tea	442	8	9
Sugar, unrefined	255	0	0
Opium	22	10	0
Pilotage	70	6	0
Dues	13	10	0
Total	£1292	7	2

The half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of the Waratah Coal Company will be held on Monday (this day) at noon.

The Margaret Davis arrived to day, from Valparaiso with 4070 bags of wheat, 300 bags (15 tons) of flour, and 168 bags of walnuts.

A letter has been received from M. E. de Sarata and Co., dated 1st August, from which we take the following extract:—"The only vessel now on the berth for your side is the Jacobus, loading wheat for New Zealand, and we expect this will be about the last cargo that will find its way to their markets. The Nouvelle Mendelle, that cleared for your coast, we have since discovered went to the Cape of Good Hope."

The Amicus has also arrived from Java, via Melbourne, with 7103 bags of rice, and 464 bags of coffee.

MADAGASCAR.

By way of Mauritius (September 16th) we have the following item of news from the capital of Madagascar, the authenticity of which may be relied on. The writer says:—

"All goes on well at Antananarivo, and the greatest quiet reigns. The people in general are well satisfied with the new Government. The late Prime Minister is living in quiet retirement, and his successor working hard and giving satisfaction in his new office. Every freedom is permitted to foreigners."

The *Mauritius Commercial Gazette* says:—

Tamatave has been the scene of serious differences between foreign settlers and the native authorities, which every one who takes an interest in that country, and who feels the importance of our commercial connection with it, must deplore. The Governor of Tamatave does not think that foreigners ought to be allowed to take the law into their own hands. A country must be in a very bad state indeed, as regards the administration of justice, when one man can shoot at another for stealing a little rice, and we are not surprised at the determination of the authorities to use their efforts to put a stop to a state of disorder which must go on increasing if tolerated longer.

The first act of the new Governor of Tamatave, immediately after his arrival from the capital two months ago, was to announce his determination to put down the illegal use of firearms, and he informed all foreigners publicly that they would be punished if they did not comply with his request. Shortly afterwards a man was shot at by a European and wounded. The foreigners were assembled and the author of this offence was declared to be banished the country. The foreign inhabitants were indignant at this, and addressed the Governor in writing, informing him they consider it is their right to shoot a man who steals? We give their own words:—"If the Malagash really stole any rice from Mr. Charrier, no matter how small the quantity, we maintain that Mr. Charrier had a perfect right to shoot the thief, and we hereby declare that if any persons of any nation steal from us, and we see them in the act, we will endeavour to shoot them as quickly as possible."

What should we think of foreigners who came to this colony openly disregarding the law by committing acts of violence endangering life, and, on being told they would be punished, deliberately defying the Governor by telling him to his face that they would repeat the offence as soon as the opportunity offered. The Malagash authorities do not apply to foreigners the punishment their own laws authorise. The offenders are not sold to slavery as natives would be, but they are ordered to leave the country where their presence is dangerous to good order. No one can blame the Governor of Tamatave for his conduct. Considering the provocation, he has been tolerant in the extreme. It cannot be too strongly impressed on all who reside at Tamatave that they are bound to conform to the laws of the country. If the laws are not as they like, they cannot take upon themselves to change or forcibly violate them. We trust the next news we receive will be that order reigns at Tamatave.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM LIGHTNING.—During the thunderstorm on Saturday last, as the Messrs. Bridle were returning home from the bush, a tree was struck by lightning and some of its branches shivered to pieces, one splinter striking Mr. John Bridle in the chest. Had Mr. Bridle been only a little farther in advance, he would in all probability have been killed by the electric fluid.—*Wynyard Times.*

BATHURST.—THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—About eight o'clock yesterday morning a rumbling of thunder intimated a change in the weather, and immediately afterwards we were visited with a hailstorm, such as is rarely seen in this district. The stones were almost as large as marbles, and caused a considerable amount of damage to the flower gardens and fruit trees. The farmers have completed their sowing, and anticipate a profitable harvest.—*The Nation* of Friday.

NEW RUSH.—A rush has taken place to some recently discovered diggings, on the Guntawang Road, near the old stone quarry, and about a mile and a half the Mudgee side of Thompson's. The prospectors were at this office, a day or two since, and showed some of the gold. It is of a heavy description, and is obtained in from six to twelve feet sinking. Some first-rate prospects are said to have been obtained. There is a large extent of ground, but it is on private property.—*Mudgee Liberal* of Thursday.

A GENEROUS OFFER.—The *Mudgee Liberal* mentions that, at a public meeting held in the Wesleyan chapel there, on Monday night, Mr. Nicholas Paget Bayly, of Havilah, promised to give £500 towards the cost of the new Wesleyan chapel, viz., £2100, provided the remainder of the debt be paid up by the end of 1863. The balance, we understand, has already been guaranteed.

CLAIM FOR PRIZE-MONEY.—Colonel Wyatt, of the 65th, and Colonel Leslie, of the 40th, have laid claim on the part of their respective regiments, to a share of the prize-money received from the sale of conquered land in the Waikato country of New Zealand. Should their demand not be complied with by the Government, those officers are prepared to submit their claim for the consideration of the Field-Marshal Commanding in Chief.—*Melbourne Herald*, October 26th.

MARRIAGE FESTIVITIES AMONGST THE CHINESE.—We have the accompanying details in reference to the celebration of the marriage of a Chinaman with a European woman from yesterday's *Bendigo Advertiser*:—"For the last three or four days the Chinese encampment at Ironbark has been in a state of excitement, consequent on the marriage of an influential Chinese in the district, named Chen Appoo, to a European young lady. Chinese friends and visitors from all parts of the district were entertained each day in the most sumptuous manner; fowls, hams, and every other edible delicacy, accompanied by champagne, forming the materials of the feast. A curious and, at the same time, very judicious ceremony was introduced after the banquet each day. After the table was cleared—or "the cloth removed," as the English phrase is—a clean plate was placed on it, into which each of the visitors would deposit money, varying in sums of from £1 to £10, and during the four days that the entertainment lasted, we have been informed that something like £300 has been collected, which the fortunate husband, fortunate in every sense, threw into the lap of the blushing bride."

Blondin has been performing in Berlin, and has left for the Hartz Mountains, where he is to give a series of exhibitions over the Bodenthal.

The Polish insurgent Prince Radziwill is stated to have just gone mad in the citadel of Kiev, where he has been long confined.

A new expedition to the Nile is being organized by the Venetian Miani. On his application, the Austrian Government proposed a subvention of 6000 florens, which, however, was refused by the Diet, and the necessary funds have accordingly been supplied by a subscription opened by several consuls in Alexandria, and taken up by the most eminent business houses in Trieste.

Six dwellings and a mosque have been destroyed by fire at Constantinople. In the course of the conflagration an explosion of gunpowder occurred, when two men were killed and 13 men, women, and children were more or less injured.

GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN LINES.

TIME TABLE FOR OCTOBER.

DOWN TRAINS

Stations. Great Southern Line.	Distance.	1. a.m.	2. a.m.	*3. a.m.	4. a.m.	*†5. noon/p.m.	6. p.m.	7. p.m.	*8. p.m.	9. p.m.	10. p.m.	11. p.m.	Sat. Train (additional) p.m.	Sunday Trains 1. a.m.	Sunday 2. p.m.	Sunday 3. p.m.
Sydney	—	6 30	8 40	9 0	10 10	12 0	2 0	4 30	5 0	5 30	7 0	11 30	1 30	9 0	2 15	5 0
Newtown	2	6 39	8 46	..	10 16	12 6	2 7	4 36	..	5 36	7 6	11 40	1 36	9 7	2 21	5 7
Petersham	3	6 45	8 53	..	10 21	12 11	2 12	4 41	..	5 41	7 11	11 47	..	9 12	2 26	5 12
Ashfield	5	6 53	8 58	..	10 27	12 16	2 18	4 46	..	5 46	7 16	11 53	1 44	9 19	2 31	5 19
Burwood	7	7 0	9 2	9 17	10 33	12 21	2 23	4 50	5 17	5 50	7 20	11 58	1 49	9 22	2 35	5 22
Homebush	8	7 5	9 6	..	10 37	..	2 27	4 54	..	5 54	7 24	a.m. 12 3	..	9 26	2 40	5 26
Haslem Creek	11	7 15	..	..	10 43	..	2 33	..	5 27	..	7 30	..	..	9 34	2 47	5 34
Parramatta (Junction) Arr.	13	7 26	..	9 30	10 49	..	2 39	..	5 33	..	7 36	12 13	2 4	9 40	2 53	5 40
Parramatta (Junction) Dep.	—	7 30	..	9 33	10 50	..	2 41	..	5 38	..	7 40	12 20	2 8	9 50	2 55	5 50
Great Western Line { Parramatta	14	7 35	..	9 48	10 54	12 41	2 45	..	5 43	..	7 45	12 30	2 15	9 55	3 0	5 55
Blacktown	21	..	..	10 3	..	..	..	..	6 3	..	..	12 58	2 32	10 15	..	6 15
South Creek	29	..	..	10 23	..	..	..	..	6 23	..	..	1 20	2 52	10 35	..	6 35
Penrith	34	..	..	10 33	..	..	..	..	6 33	..	..	1 35	3 2	10 45	..	6 45
Fairfield	18	7 50	..	9 45	..	1 0	..	..	5 48	..	..	..	2 18	10 3	..	6 3
Liverpool	22	8 15	..	10 0	..	1 10	..	..	6 3	..	..	..	2 31	10 18	..	6 18
Campbelltown	34	8 55	..	10 30	..	..	..	..	6 30	..	..	..	2 56	10 48	..	6 48
Menangle	40	9 15	..	10 46	..	..	..	..	6 45	..	..	..	3 13	11 3	..	7 3
Picton	53	9 55	..	11 20	..	..	..	..	7 20	..	..	..	3 45	11 38	..	7 38

UP TRAINS

Stations. Great Southern Line.	Distance.	1. a.m.	2. a.m.	*3. a.m.	4. a.m.	5. a.m.	*†6. p.m.	7. p.m.	*8. p.m.	9. p.m.	10. p.m.	11. p.m.	Saturday Trains (Additional.) p.m.	Saturday Trains (Additional.) p.m.	Sunday Trains 1. a.m.	Sunday 2. p.m.	Sunday 3. p.m.
Picton	—	2 0	..	7 6	..	..	..	..	4 0	..	..	..	..	12 15	7 55	4 0	..
Menangle	13	2 40	..	7 37	..	..	..	..	4 30	..	..	..	..	12 45	8 26	4 30	..
Campbelltown	19	3 5	..	7 55	..	..	..	..	4 43	..	..	..	..	1 4	8 40	4 43	..
Liverpool	31	3 50	..	8 20	..	..	1 35	..	5 8	..	..	..	..	1 30	9 5	5 8	..
Fairfield	35	4 15	..	8 30	..	..	1 40	..	5 18	..	..	..	..	1 40	9 15	5 18	..
Great Western Line { Penrith	—	3 0	..	7 45	..	..	..	..	4 35	..	..	..	..	12 55	8 35	4 35	..
South Creek	6	3 20	..	7 58	..	..	..	..	4 48	..	..	..	..	1 8	8 48	4 48	..
Blacktown	13	3 50	..	8 15	..	..	..	..	5 6	..	..	..	..	1 26	9 6	5 6	..
Parramatta	20	4 15	7 55	8 38	..	11 0	2 0	2 50	5 27	..	..	8 0	..	1 46	9 27	5 27	6 15
Parramatta (Junction) Arr.	40	4 35	7 59	8 43	..	11 4	2 4	2 54	5 31	..	..	8 4	..	1 53	9 32	5 31	6 19
Parramatta (Junction) Dep.	—	4 50	8 0	8 46	..	11 5	2 5	2 55	5 36	..	..	8 5	..	1 58	9 37	5 36	6 20
Haslem Creek	43	..	8 8	..	..	11 12	..	3 2	5 45	..	..	8 13	..	..	9 46	..	6 27
Homebush	45	..	8 17	9 6	9 10	11 19	..	3 9	..	5 0	6 0	8 22	..	..	9 54	5 53	6 34
Burwood	46	..	8 23	..	9 14	11 23	2 20	3 13	5 55	5 4	6 4	8 27	12 30	2 13	9 59	5 58	6 38
Ashfield	48	..	8 27	..	9 18	11 27	2 26	3 17	..	5 8	6 8	8 32	12 34	2 18	10 5	6 4	6 43
Petersham	50	..	8 34	..	9 23	11 33	2 32	3 23	..	5 13	6 13	8 37	12 39	2 27	10 11	6 10	6 48
Newtown	51	..	8 39	..	9 27	11 39	2 37	3 27	..	5 17	6 17	8 41	12 43	2 30	10 15	6 15	6 54
Sydney	53	5 40	8 47	9 25	9 35	11 47	2 43	3 37	6 15	5 25	6 25	8 47	12 50	2 36	10 26	6 25	7 0

N.B.—Passengers by Nos. 2 and 7 *Down* Trains from intermediate stations going beyond Parramatta Junction will be forwarded by Nos. 3 and 8 from Burwood.

Nos. 3 and 8 *Up* Trains will stop at Burwood to set down passengers only, and passengers for intermediate stations will change into Nos. 4 and 10.

Trains will stop at Haslem Creek by signal only, and trains marked * will stop at Homebush also by signal.

No. 1 *Up*, and Nos. 1 and 11 *Down* Trains are *Goods* Trains with passenger carriage attached.

NOTE.—Special No. 11 *Down* Train will stop at intermediate stations to set down passengers only. Season tickets will not be available for this train.

Down Trains will stop at Douglass Park, if required, 10 minutes after leaving Menangle; and *Up Trains*, 20 minutes after leaving Picton.

† *On Saturdays*, No. 5 *Down* Train will not proceed beyond Burwood. No. 6 *Up* Train will not run.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 7th October, 1864.

TOLLS AND DUES—WESTERN ROAD.—The Tolls and Dues to be taken at the undermentioned Toll-bars and Ferries will be sold by public auction at noon on the days specified, at the following places:—

By RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

Name of Toll-bar or Ferry.	Day of Sale.	Place of Sale.	Upset price.
Annandale	Monday, 14th Nov.	Pitt-st. Sydney	£2800

By CLERK OF PETTY SESSIONS.

Name of Toll-bar or Ferry.	Day of Sale.	Place of Sale. Police Office:	Upset price.
Pitt Row	Tuesday, 15th Nov.	Parramatta	£350
Beckett's Bridge	Tuesday, 15th „	Ditto	250
Hobersham	Wed., 16th „	Penrith	200
Emu Ferry	Wed., 16th „	Ditto	850
17 Mile Hollow	Wed., 16th „	Ditto	700
Weatherboard	Friday, 18th „	Hartley	600
Broughton's Waterhole	Friday, 18th „	Ditto	700
Bowenfels	Friday, 18th „	Ditto	600
Meadow Flat	Friday, 18th „	Ditto	450
Green Swamp	Monday, 21st „	Bathurst	450
Kelso	Monday, 21st „	Ditto	450
Rocks	Monday, 21st „	Ditto	200
Orange	Tuesday, 22nd „	Orange	500
Wellington Ferry	Thurs., 24th „	Wellington	100

TOLLS—NORTHERN ROAD.

The TOLLS to be taken at the undermentioned Toll-bars will be sold by public auction, at noon on the days specified, at the following Police Offices, by the Clerks of Petty Sessions:—

Name of Toll-bar.	Day of Sale. 1864.	Place of Sale. Police Offices.	Upset price.
Morpeth	Mon., 14 Nov.	East Maitland	£300
Campbell's Hill	„ 14 „	Ditto	600
Black Creek	„ 14 „	Ditto	250
Camberwell	Tues., 15 „	Singleton	600
Apple-tree Flat	Thurs., 17 „	Musclebrook	500
Sandy Creek	„ 17 „	Ditto	600
Scone	Friday, 18 „	Scone	600
Highland Home	„ 18 „	Ditto	600
Blandford	Mon., 21 „	Murrurundi	600
Willow-tree	„ 21 „	Ditto	400

TOLLS—SOUTHERN ROAD.

Name of Toll-bar.	Day of Sale.	Place of Sale.	Upset price.
Lansdowne Bridge	Thurs., 17 Nov.	Liverpool	£200
Narellan	Friday, 18 „	Camden	300
Picton	Mon., 20 „	Picton	650
Bargo	„ 21 „	Ditto	650
Hanging Rock	Wed., 23 „	Berrima	600
Wingello	„ 23 „	Ditto	500
Towrang	Friday, 25 „	Goulburn	690
Collegdor	„ 25 „	Ditto	250
Collarin	„ 25 „	Ditto	200
Jugiong	Mon., 21 „	Gundagai	100
Albury Bridge	„ 14 „	Albury	600

For twelve calendar months, from the 1st of January to the 31st December, 1865, or for such other period as may be notified at the time of sale.

A bond in double the amount of rent will be required for the due fulfilment of the lessees' engagements, together with two responsible sureties.

A warrant-of-attorney will also be required.

ARTHUR T. HOLROYD.

Department of Public Works, Railway Branch,
Sydney, 29th October, 1864.

PERMANENT WAY MATERIALS FOR RAILWAY PURPOSES.—129 MILES OF RAILWAY.—The TIME for receiving tenders is EXTENDED until noon, 8th November next.

JOHN RAE, Commissioner for Railways.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY FOR LIFE ASSURANCE AND FIDELITY GUARANTEE.

Life Assurance and Guarantee Policies issued separately, or at reduced rates if combined.

The premiums charged in each department are the lowest that can be adopted with safety to the assured and the society.

FREDERICK J. JACKSON, Resident Secretary.
32, Hunter-street, Sydney.

UNITED FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
Capital, £500,000.
Head Office, 325, George-street, Sydney.

DIRECTORS:
Edward Flood, Esq. | John Binny, Esq.
J. B. Rundle, Esq. | E. C. Weekes, Esq., M.L.A.
W. D. Stewart, Esq. | Moritz Baar, Esq.

AGENTS IN LONDON:
Messrs. Donaldson, Lambert, and Co.

The Company is prepared to issue Policies in both branches of FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE at the current rates of premium.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, Forms of Proposal, &c., can be obtained free on application at the Head Office, or any of the agencies.

WILLIAM RAE, Manager.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Directors in Sydney.
J. S. Willis, Esq., Chairman.
G. K. Holden, Esq. | Hon. J. B. Watt, Esq., M.L.C.
Edward Knox, Esq. |
Hon. E. D. Thomson, Esq. C.B. | B. Buchanan, Esq.
Medical Referees:
Hon. John Macfarlane, Esq., M.D.,
Alfred Roberts, Esq., M.R.C.S.
Surveyor: F. H. Grundy, Esq., C.E.

Public attention is requested to the fact that this Company has upwards of £170,000 invested in this colony, and that since its establishment to the close of the year 1863, £2,940,452 has been paid in settlement of claims.

The fire premiums of the Company are now £200,000 per annum greater than those of any company in England.

Tables of Rates for Fire and Life Insurance, in all its branches, and every information can be obtained from A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary, at the Offices, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

THE MARINE INVESTMENT COMPANY Limited.
Capital, £500,000, in 20,000 shares of £25 each, with power to increase.
First issue, 10,000 shares.
Chairman—Captain R. W. Pelly, R.N.
Deputy Chairman—Henry Alfred Coffey, Esq.
DIRECTORS:
James Bowman, Esq. | Edward Shirley Kennedy, Esq.
Alexander Calder Esq. | John Gustavus Russell, Esq.
Abel Chapman, Esq. | David Wilson, Esq.
Captain James Drew | John Rawdon Worcester, Esq.
Ambrose Emerson, Esq. |
Henry Fox, Esq. |
BANKERS:
The Agra and Masterman's Bank—Limited.
SECRETARY:
Mr. Thomas Sharer.
Chief Offices—17, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

The above company undertakes to enter into contracts with builders in the United Kingdom for the construction of ships and steamers on account of British subjects resident in British possessions, according to specifications furnished.

Full particulars as to the facilities in the mode of payment offered by this company may be ascertained at the head office, and at the various colonial agencies.

By order,
THOMAS SHARER, Secretary.

Agents for New South Wales—GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., 364, George-street.

THE SOUTHERN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Incorporated under the "Company Statute, 1864."
Head Offices, 35, Queen-street, Melbourne.
Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000.
Paid up Capital, £60,000.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon. S. G. Henty, Chairman.
Francis John Bligh, Esq., of Messrs. Bligh, Harbottle, Vice-Chairman.
J. H. Blackwood, of Messrs. M'Micken, Blackwood, and Co.
Frederick Lamb, of Messrs. Parbury, Lamb, and Co.
James Lorimer, of Messrs. Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome.
H. Selwyn Smith.
William Kerr Thompson, of Messrs. James M'Ewan and Co.
Phippe Turnbull, of Messrs. R. P. Turnbull and Co.
James White, of Messrs. White, Holmes, and Co.
BANKERS:
The Bank of Australasia.

The undersigned, having been appointed agents pro tem. for the above Company, are prepared to take marine risks on every description of insurable interest at current rates. Losses payable at the option of the assured, either at the Head Office in Melbourne, or at any of the agencies of the Company in Great Britain or the colonies.

BLIGH, HARBOTTLE, and CO., 16, Macquarie-place, Sydney.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Chief Office, 35, Cornhill, London.
Capital, £1,000,000.

The undersigned are authorised to issue POLICIES at the LOWEST CURRENT RATES of PREMIUMS, the claims on which can be made payable in the Colonies, or at Ports in Europe, India, or China.

DE PASS, BROTHERS, and CO.,
Agents for Australia and New Zealand.
W. H. MACKENZIE, Junior.
New Pitt-street, Sydney.

FIRE INSURANCE.—THE AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to effect insurances against loss by FIRE.

HENRY T. FOX, secretary.
131, Pitt-street, Sydney, 1st September.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—VICTORIA AND RIVERINE PASTORAL ASSOCIATION.
Liability to be Limited.

THE Share List of the above association remains open until the 9th of November.

The Victoria and Riverine Pastoral Association presents a means of investment free from the ordinary risks of joint stock speculation, shewing profits, security, and increased value that probably no other enterprise in the world can equal.

The calculations are based on the increase of eighty per cent. from the ewes, and four shillings each for the fleeces annually, and making most liberal allowances for station expenses, improvements, and incidental expenses, the tables shew an average dividend at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum.

The country is described as "abundantly watered both on the river frontage and back country," but "without danger of loss from heavy floods;" it abounds with those natural productions "on which sheep thrive and fatten rapidly."

The stock to commence the undertaking will be sixty thousand sheep at 22s. each, and about four thousand head of cattle at four pounds five shillings each. The right of run given in, containing nearly a million of acres, having thirty miles frontage to the Paroo River.

The directors are determined to make the association thoroughly substantial and reliable, and have had their calculations sanctioned generally by some of the most experienced squatters in the colony; they shall insure by careful selection the best management, and exercise a strict supervision.

In five years one five pound share will have increased to five times its amount in value. In ten years its accumulated increase will have reached two hundred pounds.

Ten shares payable by deposit of 10s. per share, and 10s. at call, not more frequently than monthly for nine months, may be regarded as a very respectable basis of income by the tenth year, without further risk or liability. Specially worthy the attention of parents and guardians, and those to whom future provision is desirable; beside opening up a wide, secure, and remunerative field for the investment of capital.

Full prospectus in ARGUS, HERALD, AGE, LEADER, and AUSTRALASIAN of 15th October, and to be had on application to the secretary. Capital, £100,000, in £5 shares; deposit on application, 10s. each share; calls not to exceed 10s., and not oftener than monthly.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.
To the Provisional Committee of the Victoria and Riverina Pastoral Association.

Gentlemen,—

I request you will allot me shares in the Victoria and Riverina Pastoral Association, and I agree to accept the same, or any less number that may be allotted to me.

I also agree, when required, to pay the calls, to subscribe a memorandum of association, and otherwise to comply with requisitions of the Companies Statute, 1864.

I herewith enclose the sum of pounds shillings, being the amount of deposit required, namely, 10s. each on the above number of shares.

I am, Gentlemen, yours, &c.,
....
JOHN W. M'COMAS, secretary.
Offices—51, Temple-court, Melbourne.
Brokers: Messrs. BAILLIE and BUTTERS.

COLONIAL TWEED, superior quality and finish, manufactured by O. B. EBSWORTH, Steam Mills, Sussex-street.

NOTICE.—The Copartnership in the Banking Business heretofore existing between EUGENE KELLY, of the City of New York, and JOSEPH A. DONOHOE, WILLIAM C. RALSTON, and RALPH S. FRETZ, of San Francisco, under the firm and name of EUGENE KELLY and CO., New York, and DONOHOE, RALSTON, and CO., San Francisco, will cease on the first day of July, 1864. Eugene Kelly and Joseph A. Donohoe withdraw from the copartnership.

The business will be settled in New York by EUGENE KELLY, and in San Francisco by WILLIAM C. RALSTON and R. S. FRETZ.

EUGENE KELLY,
[Per J. A. Donohoe, Attorney]
JOSEPH A. DONOHOE,
WILLIAM C. RALSTON,
R. S. FRETZ.
San Francisco, June 13th, 1864.

The undersigned, calling attention to the foregoing card, give notice that they will continue the business of the above Copartnership under the firm and name of FRETZ and RALSTON, until the fifth day July, 1864, when the same will be transferred to
THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA,
whose official Circular is hereunto annexed.
WILLIAM C. RALSTON,
R. S. FRETZ.
San Francisco, June 18th, 1864.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.
Incorporated under the Laws of the State.
Capital Stock (paid up in gold coin)
2,000,000 Dollars.
With the privilege of increasing to 5,000,000 dollars.

STOCKHOLDERS,
San Francisco.
D. O. Mills | A. J. Pope
William C. Ralston | Herman Michels
R. S. Fretz | Frederick Billings
J. B. Thomas | George H. Howard
Louis M'Lane | H. F. Teschemacher
Asa T. Lawton | A. Hayward
William E. Barron | Moses Ellis
Thomas Bell | A. B. M'Creary
John O. Earl | R. M. Jessup
W. Norris | Samuel Knight
J. Whitney, jun. | A. C. Henry
O. F. Giffin | J. C. Wilmerding
William Alvord | Alpheus Bull
Joseph Barron | H. W. Carpentier.
Portland, Oregon.
Jacob Kamm.

D. O. Mills.............................. President
William C. Ralston.......................... Cashier.

Correspondents in New York: Lees and Waller, No. 33, Pine-street.
Correspondents in London: Bank of London.

The above-named corporation has been organised for the purpose of carrying on the Banking and Exchange business in all its branches in this city, and with the interior of this State, the neighbouring State and Territories, and with Mexico; also, with the Atlantic cities, Europe, China, and the East Indies, for which it is provided with ample facilities.

With the view of giving to the business of the corporation all the efficiency and promptitude of a private banking firm, together with that confidential seclusion of private business matters so generally desired, the immediate management of its affairs is committed exclusively to D. O. Mills and William C. Ralston, as president and cashier respectively, to whom, or either of them, the customers of the Bank will apply on all business matters.

TRUSTEES:
D. O. Mills | J. B. Thomas
Louis M'Lane | Thomas Bell
William Norris | A. J. Pope
John O. Earl | O. F. Giffin
Herman Michels | James Whitney, jun.
W. C. Ralston.
San Francisco, July 5th, 1864.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS AND AGRICULTURISTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—GENTLEMEN,—Having commenced business in Sydney as an Auctioneer and Agent, I beg to state that I am prepared to receive consignments of stock and produce of every description intended for immediate sale, either by auction or otherwise. My arrangements are such that I believe I shall be in a position at all times to obtain the best market rates, and no exertion will be wanting on my part to deserve the continued confidence of those who may favour me with their support.

My sales of FAT STOCK will be held at FULLAGAR'S (unless otherwise instructed) on the first MONDAY or THURSDAY after arrival—good Yards and Paddocks being provided FREE OF CHARGE. I may mention that FULLAGAR'S is now the principal Depot for sales of sheep and cattle, not only to the Sydney butchers, but to those from almost every town in the County of Cumberland.

UNBROKEN HORSES I will sell at the Camperdown Yards. Every TUESDAY and THURSDAY, at the RAILWAY TERMINUS, at 10 a.m., Hay, Straw, &c.; at the Mart, at 11, Farm and Dairy Produce, &c., and at 2 p.m., Horses, Milch Cows, Calves. I am also prepared to undertake Sales by Auction at private residences, either in town or country, on moderate terms.

In all cases I shall endeavour, by promptly rendering account sales, with returns in CASH, to merit the continued confidence and support of my constituents.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,
EDWARD J. C. NORTH.
Sydney, 28th October, 1864.

SPORTSMAN'S MATERIALS.—F. LASSETTER has now in stock a very choice and well selected assortment of Guns, Pistols, and all articles used by sportsmen.
Greener's stub and damascus twist single and double-barrel guns
Hollis's ditto ditto
Colt's, Tranter's, Adams', and Deane's revolvers, with or without oak case or leather pouch and belt
Single and double carbines
Double carbines, one barrel rifled
Pigou and Wilks', and Hall's gunpowder
Eley's and Walker's caps
Dixon's powder flasks and belts
Cartridges, wads, and ammunition of all kinds.
FREDERICK LASSETTER, late Iredale and Co., 421, George-street, near the Markets.

VERTICAL AND CIRCULAR SAWS.—F. LASSETTER has just landed—
Vertical mill saws, band 7 feet, 8 inches wide, 9 gauge
Circular saws, 10 to 48 inches.
FREDERIC LASSETTER (late Iredale and Co.), 421, George-street, near the Markets.

SAUCE.—LEA and PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—Pronounced by connoisseurs to be the only good sauce and applicable to every variety of dish.

Extract of a letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851.

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."

CAUTION.—LEA and PERRINS beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated Worcestershire sauce. L. and P. have discovered that several of the foreign markets have been supplied with spurious imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. FORGED.

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA and PERRINS' SAUCE.

*** Sold wholesale and for export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL; Messrs. BARCLAY and SONS, London, &c., &c.; and by grocers and oilmen universally. Agent at Sydney, Mr. S. A. JOSEPH.

CLEANLINESS.—A Stove most Brilliantly Polished in Two Minutes for less than One Farthing.

W. G. NIXEY'S celebrated registered BLACK LEAD, a new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted, and is a preservative of furniture from the injurious effects of the common article now in use, as it creates no dust, and requires comparatively no labour.

Sold everywhere, in solid blocks, 1d., 2d., 4d., and 1s.

The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat. (See specimen on the sides of each block.)

12, Soho Square, London.

WASHING MADE EASY!—Instead of wasting time by rubbing the clothes at the "washing tub," use the "GLYCERINE" SOAP POWDER. Ask for "Harper Twelvetrees' Glycerine Soap Powder." Sold by all storekeepers, in penny packets; and wholesale by Messrs. E. and W. PAUL, York-street, Sydney.

WIDOW WELCH'S PILLS, FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

Mrs. SMITHERS, grand-daughter to the Widow Welch, continues to prepare this celebrated medicine from the only original and genuine family recipe.

Mothers, guardians, managers of schools, and all who have the care of females from an early age, are strongly recommended never to be without this safe and efficient remedy. Its just celebrity for all female complaints, nervous disorders, weakness of the solids, loss of appetite, sick headache, lowness of spirits, and particularly for irregularities in the female system, have obtained for it a most extensive and increasing demand. Purchasers should therefore attend to the following CAUTION, to be careful that what they purchase is prepared by M. Smithers, who is the only person in possession of the original recipe. The genuine are wrapped in blue paper, and signed on the outside label by Mrs. Smithers.

Sold in boxes by most respectable chemists in this colony.

SARSAPARILLA.—Hodgkinson's celebrated Fluid Extract of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, in bottles, 3s and 5s 6d. A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, opposite Police Court.

IN THE LARGE SHOW ROOM, AT THE SALE, HUNDREDS OF HANDSOME French and English Bonnets, at less than half price.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

IN THE LARGE SHOW ROOM, AT THE SALE, HUNDREDS OF HANDSOME French and English Bonnets, at less than half price.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

IN THE LARGE SHOW ROOM, AT THE SALE, HUNDREDS OF HANDSOME French and English Bonnets, at less than half price.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

IN THE LARGE SHOW ROOM, AT THE SALE, HUNDREDS OF HANDSOME French and English Bonnets, at less than half price.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

HATS, CRINOLINES, UNDERCLOTHING, IN THE LARGE SHOW ROOM DURING THE SALE; great bargains.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

HATS, CRINOLINES, UNDERCLOTHING, IN THE LARGE SHOW ROOM DURING THE SALE; great bargains.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

HATS, CRINOLINES, UNDERCLOTHING, IN THE LARGE SHOW ROOM DURING THE SALE; great bargains.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

HATS, CRINOLINES, UNDERCLOTHING, IN THE LARGE SHOW ROOM DURING THE SALE; great bargains.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

NEW MANTLES AND SHAWLS LESS THAN HALF-PRICE AT THE SALE IN THE LARGE SHOW-ROOM.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

NEW MANTLES AND SHAWLS LESS THAN HALF-PRICE AT THE SALE IN THE LARGE SHOW-ROOM.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

NEW MANTLES AND SHAWLS LESS THAN HALF-PRICE AT THE SALE IN THE LARGE SHOW-ROOM.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

NEW MANTLES AND SHAWLS LESS THAN HALF-PRICE AT THE SALE IN THE LARGE SHOW-ROOM.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

NEW MANTLES AND SHAWLS LESS THAN HALF-PRICE AT THE SALE IN THE LARGE SHOW-ROOM.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS AT HALF-PRICE AT THE SALE IN THE LARGE SHOW-ROOM.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS AT HALF-PRICE AT THE SALE IN THE LARGE SHOW-ROOM.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS AT HALF-PRICE AT THE SALE IN THE LARGE SHOW-ROOM.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS AT HALF-PRICE AT THE SALE IN THE LARGE SHOW-ROOM.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS AT HALF-PRICE AT THE SALE IN THE LARGE SHOW-ROOM.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

GREAT SALE OF SALVAGE STOCK THIS DAY.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

GREAT SALE OF SALVAGE STOCK THIS DAY.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

GREAT SALE OF SALVAGE STOCK THIS DAY.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

GREAT SALE OF SALVAGE STOCK THIS DAY.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

SALVAGE STOCK.—£15,000 WORTH of NEW FASHIONABLE and plain drapery goods, slightly damaged by FIRE AND WATER.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

SALVAGE STOCK.—£15,000 WORTH of NEW FASHIONABLE and plain drapery goods, slightly damaged by FIRE AND WATER.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

SALVAGE STOCK.—£15,000 WORTH of NEW FASHIONABLE and plain drapery goods, slightly damaged by FIRE AND WATER.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

SALVAGE STOCK.—£15,000 WORTH of NEW FASHIONABLE and plain drapery goods, slightly damaged by FIRE AND WATER.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

SALVAGE STOCK.
£15,000 WORTH.
NEW AND FASHIONABLE DRAPERY GOODS,
DAMAGED BY
FIRE
and
WATER.
GREAT SALE WILL COMMENCE THIS DAY,
on their premises,
86, KING-STREET.

The proprietors beg to inform the public that they have purchased a large salvage stock, consisting of drapery goods of every description, more or less damaged by fire and water.

In fixing the prices no attention will be paid to the original value. Goods slightly burned, or a little damaged by water, will be sold at ridiculously low prices, although in reality nearly perfect.

ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
(Late Coutts and Griffiths),
86, King-street.

AT THE FIRE SALE, THIS WEEK, GREAT BARGAINS of every kind, SLIGHTLY DAMAGED.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

AT THE FIRE SALE, THIS WEEK, GREAT BARGAINS of every kind. SLIGHTLY DAMAGED.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

AT THE FIRE SALE, THIS WEEK, GREAT BARGAINS of every kind. SLIGHTLY DAMAGED.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

AT THE FIRE SALE, THIS WEEK, GREAT BARGAINS of every kind. SLIGHTLY DAMAGED.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

IMMENSE LOTS OF DRESSES, MANTLES, SHAWLS, SILKS, CALICOES, PRINTS, MILLINERY, HATS, PARACHUTES, &c., at the fire sale.
86, King-street.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
(Late Coutts and Griffiths.)

IMMENSE LOTS OF DRESSES, MANTLES, SHAWLS, SILKS, CALICOES, PRINTS, MILLINERY, HATS, PARACHUTES, &c., at the fire sale.
86, King-street.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
(Late Coutts and Griffiths.)

IMMENSE LOTS OF DRESSES, MANTLES, SHAWLS, SILKS, CALICOES, PRINTS, MILLINERY, HATS, PARACHUTES, &c., at the fire sale.
86, King-street.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
(Late Coutts and Griffiths.)

IMMENSE LOTS OF DRESSES, MANTLES, SHAWLS, SILKS, CALICOES, PRINTS, MILLINERY, HATS, PARACHUTES, &c., at the fire sale.
86, King-street.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
(Late Coutts and Griffiths.)

N.B.—All parcels will be delivered the following day, except by special arrangement.

---

500 BLACK SATIN HATS, 4s 6d to 12s 6d
450 boys' trimmed hats, 1s 11d, worth 4s 6d
200 boys' trimmed caps, 1s 11d, worth 4s 6d
125 boys' glazed leather caps, 1s 11d, worth 3s 6d
700 ladies' white straw hats, 1s; girls' ditto, 1s
400 pieces black ribbon velvet, white edge, 1s
240 pieces black gimp, 1s 11d, worth 4s 6d
120 ladies' new shaped jackets, bugle trimmed, 12s 6d
340 pieces black bugle trimmings, 3½d, worth 6d.
J. WETHERILL, Lincolnshire House, 307, George-street.

FORD, BROTHERS' WASHING HATS and Zinc Blocks.—By Royal Letters Patent in Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia.—These hats, composed of linen quilted upon wool, are the most comfortable and healthful for a warm climate. No hats are genuine unless bearing the indelible patent mark—FORD, BROTHERS.

Can be obtained wholesale of JACKSON and HURLEY, Wynyard-square, Sydney, agents for New South Wales.

Instructions for washing, blocking, and pressing, in Monday's HERALD and EMPIRE.

THE SIZE of both hat and zinc block is marked on them; the hats are to be washed in the tub, not on the block; stiffen them with white starch, and draw them hard down on the block, dry them in the sun; when nearly dry strip them from the block, and pull them down again till dry; then rub more starch into the brim, and press the brim ONLY on the top side; while warm from the iron set the brim in the shape preferred. The Zouave is blocked on the Explorer block, and the peak pulled out, the curtain ONLY being ironed.

COLONIAL TWEED.—The undersigned invites the attention of warehousemen, storekeepers, and others, to his stock of Colonial Tweed of superior make and finish, which is now ON SALE at his Stores.
Circular Quay, 1st August. O. B. EBSWORTH.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—Magarey's, Duffield's, Beeby's, Hart's. N. CASTON, 6, Custom-house-buildings.

CALIFORNIAN FLOUR.—Golden Gate. N. CASTON, 6, Custom-house-buildings.

CHILIAN FLOUR.—N. CASTON, 6, Custom-house-buildings.

ADELAIDE WHEAT.—N. CASTON, 6, Custom-house-buildings.

ADELAIDE BRAN.—N. CASTON, 6, Custom-house-buildings.

ADELAIDE WHEAT and FLOUR.—For SALE by the undersigned:—
Beeby and Dunstan's superfine
Beeby and Dunstan's household
Crown Mills, silk dressed
And various other brands of flour.
Also,
Adelaide wheat.
BEILBY AND SCOTT.
Pitt-street North.

FLOUR and WHEAT.—For SALE
Hart's Adelaide superfine flour
Hart's silk-dressed seconds flour
Beeby's Adelaide superfine flour
Bowman's, Rayner's, Prescott's ditto
Californian "Golden Gate," in 50 lb. bags
Chilian ex Dundonald, in 100 lb. bags.
Also,
Adelaide bran
Adelaide wheat
Chilian wheat ex Nouvelle Pallas.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street, opposite the Savings' Bank.

BOILED and RAW OIL, Turpentine, Red Lead, White Lead, Paints, &c. H. H. BEAUCHAMP.

MUNTZ'S YELLOW METAL, 16 ounce upwards; also, Nails, Spikes, and Rods. Stockholm Pitch and Tar, Oils, &c., &c. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

WINDOW GLASS, Gold Leaf, Paperhangings, Putty, Colours, Paints, White Lead, Oils, Turpentine, &c., &c., for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

BONNIOT'S BRANDY, Case Claret, Dried Apples for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

TAYLOR, WALKER, and CO.'S STOUT, in first-rate condition, for SALE, by the undersigned.
HENRY MOORE, Moore's Wharf.

OTARD'S first class BRANDIES, in case and bulk. S. L. BENSUSAN, New Pitt-street.

BRANDY.—Champagne Vineyard Proprietors. LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, 141, Pitt-st.

ALE.—Marrian's No. 3, new brew. LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, 141, Pitt-street.

AUSTRALIAN HOCK and CLARET, quarts, 20s. per dozen; pints 12s. J. B. NORTH, Wynyard-street.

POTATOES, POTATOES—On SALE, and now landing ex Agnes, from Circular Head, 100 tons of superior POTATOES. R. J. HARDY, 107, Sussex-street.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

100,000 H.T. SHINGLES. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

800,000 FEET American Pine, of every description, and Colonial Hardwood, Doors, Sashes, &c. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

SPARS.—Round Spars of every description. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

600,000 FEET Baltic and American G. and T. Flooring and Lining, Shelving and Clear PINE, at reduced prices; also, Colonial Hardwood and Pine; H. T. Palings and Shingles; Cedar and American Pine Doors, Sashes, Casements, Architraves, Skirting, and Moulding, on hand and made to order. GOODLET and SMITH Victoria Sawmills, Erskine-street; Branch Yard, Parramatta-street.

COALS, COALS.—BEST NEWCASTLE.—H. L. ROBERTS, in again returning sincere thanks to his numerous friends and the public for the support already received, begs to assure them that he will still adhere to his usual custom—by selling a good article at the lowest market price, sparing no pains in any particular, in order to merit a continuance of their favours. New Wharf Coal Depot, Druitt-street.

AMERICAN CARRIAGES.—Mr. W. HOLT has opened those premises lately occupied by Mr. Cowan, opposite the School of Arts, Pitt-street, as a Carriage Bazaar in connection with his establishment in Castlereagh-street, and respectfully requests intending purchasers to call and inspect his large stock of rockaways, cabriolets, slide seats, top and no-top buggies, express waggons, &c., now on view at 282, Pitt-street, opposite the School of Arts, and 267 and 269, Castlereagh-street. Illustrated descriptive catalogues forwarded on application.

FOR SALE, at Bathurst, a first-class Wholesale Wine and Spirit BUSINESS. Premises to LET with the same. For further particulars, address Box 207.

FOR SALE, Silver Gray or Chinchilla RABITS for warrens, imported by Mr. E. Wilson, Melbourne, and valuable for the fur. Apply to Mr. ANDERSON ARUNDEL, Keilor, near Melbourne, Victoria.

BOTANY.—2 ACRES, with cottage, for sale; frontage to bay; near water works. 115, King-street East.

IMPORTED DURHAM BULL for SALE (vide Coate's Herd Book, vol. XIII., page 99, No. 16 094, "GARLAND," a pure short-horn bull, imported by Captain Williams, per La Hogue, and purchased by him from Messrs. Sturgeon and Sons, Essex, bred by Mr. M. Spraggon Hafferton, and by the breeders sold to Messrs. Sturgeon and Son.

Colour, roan; calved 10th April, 1857, got by George (12,938)
Dam, "Nell," by *Lord Barrington (9308)
Gr. dam, "Flora," by Wolsington (2852)
G. gr. dam, ditto, by Brandon (3206)
G. g. gr. dam, ditto, by Acton (1607)
G. g. g. gr. dam, ditto, by twin brother to Ben (660).

* "Lord Barrington," by "Second Duke of Northumberland (3646), who was bred by Mr. T. Bates, Kirklevyton, and own brother to the Duke of Northumberland, winner of the first prize of Royal Agricultural Society of England's show at Cambridge, and one of the best bulls ever bred.

"GARLAND" is to be seen at Macquarie Fields, where he is running with the dairy cows. His stock are splendid, of which a specimen can be seen in a young bull of fourteen months old.

Also for SALE, 2 pure bred Short-horn COWS, imported with Garland, by Captain Williams, in La Hogue.

Apply at Macquarie Fields.

FOR SALE, at Ashfield, a MARKET GARDEN, containing 3 acres and 17 rods, more or less, in a high state of cultivation as a market garden, and containing a variety of fruit trees and vines. On the premises is erected a wooden house, containing four rooms, and a good well of water, within five minutes' walk of the station, and adjoining the property of Dr. A'Beckett and Mr. Holden. Apply to WILLIAM FRESHWATER, on the premises.

STATION for SALE.—ROSEDALE, on the Burdekin, with 2000 sheep, well suited for a man of small means. Apply to HENRY BEIT, 5, Wynyard-street.

SEVERAL first-class Sheep Properties on the "Barcoo," "Peak Downs," "Dawson," &c., for SALE by HENRY BEIT, 5, Wynyard-street.

THE BOOMERANG STATION, with 5000 Sheep, situate on the Burnett, to be SOLD, to close a partnership, on terms most advantageous to a man with small means. For particulars apply to HENRY BEIT, 5, Wynyard-street.

8000 MAIDEN EWES, first-class, Darling Downs, delivery immediately after shearing
5,400 hoggets, ditto ditto
24,000 ewes, in complete flocks, first-class, Darling Downs, delivery in March
35,000 wethers, ditto, delivery in December
A few pure bred rams, on Darling Downs
3 flocks of ewes and wethers, on the Dawson
3 ditto of ewes, on the Burnett.
For SALE by HENRY BEIT, 5, Wynyard-street.

FOR SALE, a large Allotment of LAND, on the east side of Hyde Park, and south of Dymock-terrace. Also, several Allotments to LET on lease, in Sussex and Druitt streets, suitable for timber or coal yards. For terms, &c., apply to Mr. HUNT, 90, Phillip-street, Sydney.

SALES BY AUCTION.

E. J. C. NORTH, Auctioneer, and Agent for the Sale of Stock, Produce, &c.

Sales every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—HAY and STRAW, at the Terminus, at 10 a.m. Other FARM and DAIRY PRODUCE, at the Mart, at 11.

QUIET HORSES, MILCH COWS, &c., at the Mart, at 2 p.m.

FAT CATTLE and SHEEP, at Fullagar's Yards, on first MONDAY or THURSDAY after arrival; and UNBROKEN HORSES at the Camperdown Yards.

Auction Sales undertaken at private residences in town or country.

Auction Mart and Office at No. 695, Dog and Duck Inn, George-street South.
Sydney, 26th October.

MONDAY'S Sale.

Auction Mart, corner of Pitt and Park streets.
Established 1840.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at his Mart, Pitt and Park street,
Household furniture, comprising—
Chests of drawers, tubular and other iron bedsteads, chiffoniers, wardrobe, cedar bedstead, bedding, horsehair sofas, couches, chairs, washstands, easy chairs, dressers, safes; loo, dining, and dressing tables; carpets, fenders, pier and toilet glasses, crockery, ornaments, china, glass, kitchen requisites. Also, Counters, sashes, doors, 120 feet of trellis work, blacksmith's bellows, pit-saws, camp ovens, cement, plaster of paris, clothing, watches, jewellery, &c.
Terms cash. No reserve.

To Parties on the look-out for a snug Cottage of 2 Rooms and a good Allotment of Land, laid out as a garden, with plenty of vegetables, and a good supply of pure water.

WILLIAM NEWELL has been instructed by Mrs. Newton to sell by public auction, on the ground, Stephen-street, Camperdown, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of November next, at 12 o'clock,
The above snug little freehold property.
Terms, cash. No reserve.
W. N. would call the attention of all parties on the look out for a bargain, to this sale, as his instructions are to sell. Title first-rate.

TO BE SOLD, at WOOLLER'S, Pitt-street, by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock
Horses, carts, buggies, waggons, spring-carts, &c.
N B.—No charge for entering horses, &c., for sale.
Proceeds payable immediately after sale.

THIS DAY.

Imported Cow and Two Sow Pigs.

BURT and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
An English cow, and two young white sow pigs, just imported per Lady Young.

THIS DAY.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Light harness horses
Hackneys
Cart horses
Imported cow and pigs
Spring-carts, drays, trucks, and harness.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from H. Smith, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 31st instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
131 head of prime fat cattle in lots.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Mr. John Perry to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 31st instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
169 head of prime fat cattle in lots.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Mr. John Healy to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 31st instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
203 head of really prime fat bullocks, in lots, represented to average 800 lbs. and very superior.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from John Town, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 31st instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
160 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

Horses. Horses.

THIS DAY and TUESDAY, the 31st October and 1st November, at half-past 2 o'clock.

THOMAS DAWSON will sell by auction, by order of John F. Jenkins, Esq., of Nangus, Gundagai,
100 well-bred horses, in good condition, in two drafts of 50 each, on the several days above named.
Terms, cash.

Horses, Cows, Dogcart, Park Phaeton, Saddlery, Farm Implements, &c.

On THURSDAY, 3rd November,
At the Horse and Jockey Inn, Homebush (close to the Railway Station), at half-past 12 o'clock.

By order of the Executrix of the late John Dunsmore, Esq.

THOMAS DAWSON will sell by auction,
Horse, dogcart, and silver-mounted harness, most complete
Park phaeton, pony and harness, ditto
1 cart, and 1 water ditto
Set of cart harness (new), side saddle, 2 gent's saddles, bridles, &c., &c. Also,
4 horses
4 cows
Ploughs, grindstone, garden tools, &c., &c.
Terms, cash. Without reserve.

Millinery Bonnets
Trimmed Hats
Flowers, Feathers, Dress Caps, Children's Dresses
Parachutes, &c., &c.
In the Estate of Mrs. Speirs, George-street, by order of J. P. Mackenzie, Esq., official assignee.

TUESDAY, 1st, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, George-street, next Ashdown and Co.'s,
The stock-in-trade of millinery, hats, flowers, feathers, parachutes, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Seasonable Drapery, Fancy Goods, Clothing, &c.
Just landed ex James Livesey, and J. L. Hall.

THURSDAY, 3rd,
FRIDAY, 4th,
At 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
Several consignments seasonable drapery
Fancy goods, clothing, &c.
Terms, liberal.

Preliminary Notice.

Damaged Galvanized Tiles
Ditto ditto Buckets
Canvas
Tarpaulins
Paperhangings
White Lead
Red ditto
Paints
Dry Colours, &c.

To Ironmongers
To Painters
To Tentmakers
To Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, 273, George-street, on an early date,
Several invoices of the above.
Further particulars in a future issue.

Preliminary Notice.

Congou Teas
Mauritius Sugars
Chilian Flour
Oilmen's Stores
Hams
Bacon
Cheese
Biscuits, &c.

To Grocers
To Country Buyers
To Storekeepers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, 273, George-street, on an early date,
Several large invoices of the above.
Further particulars in a future issue.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1476221

THIS DAY, MONDAY,

EXTRAORDINARY SALE,
VALUABLE CITY and COUNTRY FREEHOLDS, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock for half-past 11 o'clock prompt.

DARLINGHURST.—The celebrated GODERICH ESTATE, 2½ ACRES, with that first-class CITY MANSION, Goderich Lodge. In one or more lots, to suit purchasers.

MACQUARIE-STREET NORTH.—That handsome first-class, commodious CITY MANSION, No. 161, NORTH-TERRACE, MACQUARIE-STREET, beautifully situated, opposite the DOMAIN and BOTANICAL GARDENS, and overlooking the HARBOUR and GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

CITY SITE—MACQUARIE-STREET NORTH.—All that valuable allotment, containing 11¼ perches, being lot 22 of section 1, as per City plan, having a frontage of THIRTY FEET to MACQUARIE-STREET NORTH, with a depth of 102 FEET, extending to a lane to which it has also a frontage of 30 FEET.

PHILLIP-STREET NORTH.—That substantial and commodious CITY RESIDENCE, DENISON HOUSE, No. 44, PHILLIP-STREET NORTH, lately in the occupation of William Macleay, Esq., and near the premises occupied as Government offices.

UPPER HUNTER, TOWN of MUSWELLBROOK.—The ROSEBROOK FARM, a valuable estate, comprising 230 ACRES, more or less, of rich land, situate on the bank of the HUNTER RIVER, immediately opposite the centre of the TOWN of MUSWELLBROOK.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

In one or more lots, to suit purchasers.
GODERICH ESTATE, DARLINGHURST.
PEREMPTORY SALE,
By order of the Trustees of the will of the late CHARLES SCOTT, Esq.
MONDAY, 31st October.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Trustees of the estate of the late Charles Scott, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 31st October, at 11 o'clock,
That extensive valuable city property,
GODERICH ESTATE, DARLINGHURST, adjoining "WARATAH," the residence of GEORGE KING, Esq., and opposite the celebrated CRAIGEND and KELLETT estates.

GODERICH LODGE AND GROUNDS.
This magnificent and truly elegant CITY MANSION is massively and faithfully built of cut stone, in the modern style of architecture, and is surrounded on three sides by a fine wide flagged verandah. The following is a list of the Rooms, which are all completed and finished in the highest style:
Drawing-room, 26 x 17
Dining-room, 26 x 17
Ball-room, 58 x 22
Library
Breakfast rooms
Butler's pantry, china closet
Store room, larder
12 spacious lofty bedrooms
3 waterclosets
2 bath-rooms, supplied with hot and cold water
Kitchen, with large valuable range
Laundry, with copper, supplied with hot and cold water
Ironing room.
The out-offices comprise stables, coach-house, harness room, &c.

GODERICH LODGE is a COMMODIOUS WELL APPOINTED CITY MANSION, with five SPACIOUS LOFTY APARTMENTS, and superior accommodation. The whole of the premises are very substantially built, and in first-class order. The elevation is handsome and bold, and the interior, though highly embellished, is tastefully and elegantly finished. The domestic arrangements are very superior; hot and cold water is laid on in the several pantries, kitchens, laundries, bathrooms, &c., and no expense has been spared in rendering the whole, for
COMPLETENESS AND LUXURIOUS CONVENIENCE,
a most desirable and
PERFECT MODEL RESIDENCE.

THE GROUNDS contain an area of about ONE ACRE AND A HALF, with a frontage of 427 FEET TO UPPER WILLIAM-STREET, being the CHOICEST SITE ON THE DARLINGHURST HEIGHTS.
They comprise VERDANT LAWNS, graceful SHRUBBERIES of richly foliaged trees, PARTERRES of rare flowers and choice plants, BEAUTIFULLY ARRANGED and ARTISTICALLY LAID OUT.

The eastern end of the grounds adjoining "WARATAH," has been subdivided into
TEN SPLENDID BUILDING SITES,
each having about 24 feet frontage to
UPPER WILLIAM-STREET, North and South,
with a depth of about 136 FEET, extending to a lane at the rear.
THESE CHOICE SITES are part of the orchard and vegetable garden attached to the lodge grounds, and are planted with valuable fruit and ornamental trees, and otherwise improved.

☞ Without comment Richardson and Wrench would direct special attention to this UNEQUALLED CITY PROPERTY, and to the desirable opportunity for advantageous investment, with large prospective advantages. The instructions from the Trustees of the late Mr. Scott are positively to effect a sale to close the estate, and intending purchasers are respectfully invited to inspect the House and Grounds prior to the sale, for which purpose CARDS TO VIEW may be obtained at the Rooms, where also A PLAN OF THE ESTATE may be inspected.
TITLE, UNQUESTIONABLE.
Terms at sale.

MACQUARIE-STREET NORTH.
That handsome, first-class, commodious
CITY MANSION,
No. 161, NORTH-TERRACE,
MACQUARIE-STREET,
beautifully situated, opposite the DOMAIN and BOTANICAL GARDENS, and overlooking the HARBOUR and GOVERNMENT HOUSE.
TERMS—THREE-FOURTHS of the purchase money may remain secured on the property at SEVEN PER CENT.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mrs. ROBERT MURIEL (in consequence of her contemplated departure for Europe) to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 31st OCTOBER, at 11 o'clock,
That well-known superbly finished
CITY FAMILY RESIDENCE,
No. 161, NORTH-TERRACE, MACQUARIE-STREET,
It is built of brick on stone foundations, with remarkably HANDSOME CHASTELY DESIGNED CUT STONE FRONT.
THE APPROACH is separated from Macquarie-street by a wide flagged verandah supported by Corinthian columns from which there is a fine entrance hall 7 feet in width. The apartments on
THE GROUND FLOOR comprise
DINING ROOM, 18½ x 17,
divided by folding doors from the
BREAKFAST ROOM of the same dimensions; housekeeper's room, nursery, bath room, china closet, back verandah, and passage.
A magnificent wide staircase with novel and elaborately finished balustrade, leads to the upper apartments, which consist of
ON THE FIRST FLOOR—A noble DRAWING ROOM the whole width of the house, 27 x 17, entering on to a spacious balcony with elegantly designed pillars and palisade, main bedroom, 18½ x 17, and two other bedrooms. On the
SECOND FLOOR are four roomy and lofty bedrooms, linen closet, &c. The domestic arrangements
ON THE BASEMENT FLOOR are very ample, and fitted with every family convenience. There is a kitchen, 18 x 16½, with valuable range, laundry with copper and water drain; butler's pantry, wine cellar, wood and coal cellar, servants' rooms, &c.
AT THE REAR is a good yard well drained, stable and loft above, &c., with entrance from a wide lane.
The whole of these premises have been planned with considerable care. They are finished externally and internally with an amount of taste and rich embellishment unequalled in the colony, no expense having been spared in erecting the buildings substantially, and at the same time completing them in a style exhibiting great discrimination, elegance, and refinement.
On both sides of the house are vacant allotments, the only unoccupied sites in this choice position. On these are party walls, the value of which will have to be paid to the purchaser on use being made of them by the adjoining proprietors.

☞ The LOCALE of this superior city property requires no remark, it is acknowledged to be the most valuable in the city, and as it overlooks the Domain, the Harbour, and the Botanical Gardens, never can be built out, and will always command a magnificent uninterrupted panoramic view of the most attractive scenery in the world. It is not necessary to enlarge further the description of the residence; the auctioneers would only respectfully invite inspection, for which purpose CARDS TO VIEW may be obtained and architect's PLANS of the premises inspected at the Rooms.

PHILLIP-STREET NORTH.
That substantial and commodious
CITY RESIDENCE,
DENISON HOUSE,
No. 44, PHILLIP-STREET NORTH,
lately in the occupation of William Macleay, Esq., and near the premises occupied as Government offices.
Title, grant from the Crown to the present vendor.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instruction from Mr. S. BRUSH, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, THIS DAY, 31st October, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land situate on the east side of Phillip-street North, to which it has a frontage of 30 FEET by a depth of about 105½ feet, extending to a back roadway 16½ feet wide, and upon which is erected that well-known city residence
DENISON HOUSE,
containing verandah, balcony, hall; dining-room, 21 x 16; breakfast-room, 22 x 14; drawing-room, 28 x 16; 5 bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom, &c., with large yard, three-stall stable, coach-house, &c.
This is a well-built, favourably situated city property, and can be recommended to parties seeking a roomy family residence with every convenience, or a good permanent investment.
Plan on view at the Rooms
Terms at sale.

UPPER HUNTER.
TOWN OF MUSWELLBROOK.
The ROSEBROOK FARM—a valuable Estate comprising 230 ACRES, more or less, of rich land, situate on the bank of the HUNTER RIVER, immediately opposite the centre of the TOWN of MUSWELLBROOK.
Title unquestionable. For particulars apply to Messrs. WANT and SLADE, solicitors, Pitt-street.
Terms at sale.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from JOHN WHITFORD, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, THIS DAY, 31st October, at 11 o'clock,
The above valuable agricultural property.
ROSEBROOK FARM contains about 230 acres of very rich land, having about HALF A MILE FRONTAGE to the HUNTER RIVER, and is securely enclosed with a substantial three-rail fence. It is subdivided into several paddocks, and about 60 acres have been CLEARED and brought under cultivation; 30 acres of which are now under lucerne.
ROSEBROOK HOUSE is a well-built family residence, containing nine rooms, with front verandah and balcony, and large basement used as cellar and dairy. It is built of cut stone, with slated roof; and the whole of the work internal and external is of the very best description, and well finished.
The other improvements are numerous, and comprise a four-stall stable and coachhouse; a large barn, and stockyard, divided into three compartments, fitted with calf-pen and milking bails for carrying on an extensive dairy. There is also an orchard and orangery of about two acres, planted with a variety of the CHOICEST trees.
☞ This property can be with confidence recommended to the attention of parties looking out for an investment in a really good country estate, with a capital residence and numerous improvements, all in first-rate order. The house, which was built by the present proprietor without regard to cost, is very complete, and stands on an elevated position, out of reach of all floods, and commands extensive views of the surrounding country.
The land is of a very rich description, portions of it having yielded thirty-five bushels of wheat to the acre. As a whole, it contains the comforts of a commodious country residence, with the advantage of carrying on a large and profitable dairy and agricultural establishment, the neighbouring town and district, affording a ready market for all produce.
The Great Northern Railway line will pass through or in close proximity to the estate; and the station at Muswellbrook, which is expected to be open for traffic in little more than twelve months, will in all probability remain the terminus for many years, giving a large additional value to this important property.
Upon one portion of the land is a large quarry of fine building stone, which has already furnished the material for most of the premises in and around Muswellbrook.
An inspection of Rosebrook is specially invited prior to the sale, and every facility for that purpose will be granted to intending purchasers.

MAGNIFICENT CITY SITE.
MACQUARIE-STREET NORTH.
All that valuable allotment, containing 11¼ perches, being lot 22, of section 1, as per City plan, having a frontage of
THIRTY FEET TO MACQUARIE-STREET NORTH.
with a depth of 102 FEET, extending to a lane to which it has also a frontage of 30 FEET.
*** This splendid site has an eastern aspect overlooking GOVERNMENT HOUSE, THE DOMAIN, BOTANICAL GARDENS, and the HARBOUR, and adjoins the City residence of the Hon. S. D. GORDON, Esq. It is only necessary to state to attract the attention of Capitalists, Builders, and others, that this truly valuable site will be POSITIVELY SOLD on the above date. It is one of only three vacant allotments now unoccupied in this CHOICE AND DELIGHTFUL POSITION fronting the Domain.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street,
THIS DAY 31st OCTOBER, at 11 o'clock,
the above described invaluable
CITY BUILDING SITE.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

LIVERPOOL PLAINS DISTRICT.
For positive sale, by order of the Proprietor, that richly-grassed fattening station, known as
THE THORY WEE WAA RUNS,
comprising the splendid blocks of country, called
THORY WEE WAA
and
THORY WEE WAA BACK RUN.
The former having a frontage of about 10 miles to the NAMOI RIVER (equal to two blocks), distant about twenty miles from WALGETT, and the latter embracing a large area, and rich grazing country.
With this valuable station will be sold 2800 HEAD OF QUIET, WELL-BRED CATTLE, more or less, and 3000 SHEEP, more or less.
Terms at sale.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the proprietor, JOHN WHITFORD, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, 1st November, at 11 o'clock.
The above valuable pastoral property:
The THORY WEE WAA STATION is situated on the RIVER NAMOI, about 20 miles from WALGETT, and has about ten miles frontage to the river. The run consists principally of richly grassed plains, divided by thinly timbered country, and abounds in FATTENING HERBAGE, as well as MYALL and SALT BUSH. During the late severe floods on the Namoi this station did not suffer, only a few acres being inundated. Thory Wee Waa has for a number of years been worked with cattle, and proved highly profitable, but the country is equally adapted for sheep, and with a small outlay for a further supply of water on the back run, it could easily be made to carry 20,000 sheep in all seasons in addition to a small herd of cattle.
This station is surrounded by other first-class properties, including Cumlach, owned by Messrs. Glass and Corrigan, and the well known runs belonging to Mr. Richards and Edward King Cox, Esq.
The improvements comprise a comfortable four-roomed cottage, with shingled roof, a hut of 4 rooms, large stockyard capable of working 3000 head of cattle, three-rail horse paddock of about 70 acres.
The Homestead, &c., stand on purchased land, which parcel, containing 60 acres, would be reckoned to the purchaser at cost price.
With these stations will be sold a herd of
2800 HEAD OF CATTLE, more or less,
all QUIET and WELL BRED, being the produce of imported bulls, and others purchased from William Lee, Esq., of Bathurst. They will be mustered, and on expiry of term for delivery the right of brand will be given to the purchaser; also the following sheep, viz:—
1550 ewes, now lambing, 3 and 4 years old, more or less
600 wethers, 3 and 4 years old, ditto
850 hoggets, mixed sexes, ditto
3000 sheep, more or less.
These sheep were purchased from the flocks of W. H. Suttor, Esq., and are a choice lot.
*** Stores, stock-horses, dray, with gear complete, ten working bullocks, implements, &c., to be taken by valuation in the usual way.
☞ Messrs. RICHARDSON and WRENCH direct attention to the sale of the above valuable property, and invite its inspection by intending purchasers.
The station is now in capital working order, and for its size will bear comparison as a profitable investment with any cattle property in the noted Liverpool Plains district. A draught of fat cattle will be ready for the purchaser immediately on his taking possession. The last lot sold in July realised the highest market price, and the JW brand has always ranked amongst the best cattle brought to the Sydney market.

THIS DAY. THIS DAY.
PEREMPTORY SALE.—MAGNIFICENT CITY SITE, fronting MACQUARIE-STREET NORTH, overlooking the Inner Domain, the Botanic Gardens, and the harbour scenery, and adjoining the well-known property of the Honorable S. D. Gordon, now occupied by William Macleay, Esq., M.L.A.
This valuable building allotment will be positively sold THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

TO-MORROW, 1st November.
LIVERPOOL PLAINS DISTRICT.—THORY WEE WAA STATIONS,
with
2800 HEAD OF CATTLE, more or less
3000 SHEEP, more or less.
The above choice and profitable property will be positively sold by public auction, at the Rooms of the undersigned, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, 1st November, at 11 o'clock precisely.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

UNRESERVED SALE.
WEDNESDAY, 2nd NOVEMBER.
DARLING HEIGHTS,
THE PICK OF DARLINGHURST.
CHOICE BUILDING SITES,
fronting
VICTORIA-STREET
DARLING-STREET
SURREY-STREET.
☞ 31 allotments in the above-named streets will be sold by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on
WEDNESDAY, 2nd NOVEMBER.
MORT and CO.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY.
Those TWO SPLENDID FAMILY RESIDENCES, situate in JAMISON-STREET, being Nos. 1 and 2 of THE COLLEGE-BUILDINGS, will be sold by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on
WEDNESDAY, 2nd November.
MORT and CO.

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.
POSITIVE and UNRESERVED SALE.
DARLING HEIGHTS.
THE PICK OF DARLINGHURST.
CHOICE BUILDING SITES,
fronting
VICTORIA-STREET,
DARLING-STREET,
SURREY-STREET.
TITLE—New Lands' Title Act.
TERMS—Liberal.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd NOVEMBER,
The following really choice building sites—
18 ALLOTMENTS, VICTORIA-STREET,
Having frontages of from 25 to 40 feet, by a depth of about 110 feet through to Darling-street; 15 of the allotments having frontage to this latter street of from 19 to 39 feet.
2 ALLOTMENTS, DARLING-STREET.
On one of these allotments stands the MILL. It has 170 feet frontage to Darling-street, and is bounded by Craigend, the residence of Henry Prince, Esq.
The other allotment has 50 feet more or less frontage to Darling-street, by a depth of 150 feet to the Craigend property.
11 ALLOTMENTS, SURREY-STREET, having frontages of from 25 to 93 feet, by depths of from 74 to 114 feet.
☞ Rarely is such an opportunity afforded to those seeking
CHOICE BUILDING SITES.
The position of the allotments now offered for sale is undeniably
THE PICK OF DARLINGHURST.
The allotments command most beautiful views, are most healthfully situated, and are within constant and easy access of the city.
The attention of the public is particularly requested to this sale, as affording an opportunity of securing a selection not likely to recur; and purchasers desirous to secure a large block can do so by purchasing continuous allotments.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
*** The public are positively assured that the above sale
WILL BE WITHOUT ANY RESERVE,
and that
EVERY LOT WILL GO TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

THE ROCKBROOK ESTATE,
Consisting of rather better than 20 ACRES of Choice Land, together with the FAMILY RESIDENCE, &c., decidedly
THE PICK OF LITTLE COOGEE.
TITLE—Unquestionable. For particulars apply to Messrs. Billyard and Curtis, solicitors, Hunter-street.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by Dr. DICKSON to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 9th November,
That very beautiful suburban property,
THE ROCKBROOK ESTATE,
Consisting of rather better than
20 ACRES of the CHOICEST LAND,
At Little Coogee, the rivulet forming the head of which has its
RISE in the PROPERTY, and FLOWS THROUGH the ENTIRE LENGTH.
Thus securing an abundant supply of the purest water at all times. Upon it there is a
COMFORTABLE DWELLING-HOUSE,
Built in the gothic style, out-offices, and a range of stables, consisting of seven loose boxes and two stalls, with hay-loft over all. Also, coach-house, stockyard, milking house, &c.
The property is enclosed with new and substantial fencing, and divided by the rivulet into two portions. It is also further divided into paddocks, and the crops now on a portion of the land will speak for the quality of the soil.
☞ Beyond all doubt
ROCKBROOK IS THE PICK OF COOGEE,
and possesses natural beauties and advantages not to be found in almost any other property in that highly picturesque locality. It commands a most extensive view of the ocean, is in a most healthy situation, and is in every way a very beautiful spot. From its position it enjoys all the advantages of sea and fresh water bathing and fishing. It is distant
ABOUT 4 MILES FROM SYDNEY,
by a very pretty drive, over an excellent road. From the abundant supply of fresh water, if desired, this property is available for a
VARIETY OF MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

Preliminary Advertisement.
SPLENDID SHEEP and CATTLE PROPERTY, in the Districts of NEW ENGLAND and CLARENCE RIVER.
MR. BREWSTER has received instructions from Messrs. Dickson and Sweetland to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Squatters' Exchange, George-street, on or about the 20th of January next,
Those celebrated and well-known runs, adjoining each other, known as
BARNEY DOWNS and FROCESTER,
together with 15,000 sheep, more or less, and 2000 head of choice well-bred cattle, more or less.
*** Full particulars of the above will be published in a few days.

TUESDAY, 1st November,
At Half-past 10 o'clock.
The Goodwill and Interest of the present Lessee of the Corporation Baths, in consequence of his retiring from ill-health.
HENRY CHATTO and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on TUESDAY, 1st November, at half-past 10 o'clock,
The goodwill and interest of the present lessee in the Corporation Baths.
☞ Full particulars can be obtained on application at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, 1st November.
To Tailors and Hatters
To Outfitters and others.
☞ The entire Stock of Mr. Robert Jones, tailor and hatter, of George-street, removed to the Treasury Auction Rooms, for the convenience of purchasers.
HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the Trustees in the estate of Mr. Robert Jones to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on TUESDAY, 1st November, at 11 o'clock,
The entire stock in the above estate.

On an Early Day.
To Stationers
To Storekeepers and others.
General Stationery and Papers.
☞ Preliminary Notice.
HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on an early day,
Invoices of general stationery and paper, &c.
Now landing.
☞ Particulars in future issue.

TUESDAY, 1st November.
To Drapers, to Outfitters
To Storekeepers, and others.
HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on TUESDAY, 1st November, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of general drapery, ready-made clothing, &c., &c., comprising
Black mantle cloth, I.R. braces
Ladies' plain and trimmed favourite chemises
White and buff sunshade, lined
Tweed ditto, fancy, angola, crimean
Black ditto ditto, trimmed grenadine shawls
Ming fancy silk ties and scarfs
Linen shirts, collars, and wristbands
Boys' balmoral suits and trousers
Men's millers' mole trousers
Women's white cotton hose
Men's angola and doe suits
White curtain net and book muslins
Harness, book, and swiss curtains
White and buff lawn umbrellas
4 feet 3 and 4 feet 6 silk ditto, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
Important Sale of Drapery Slops, Muslins, Woollens, &c.
WEDNESDAY, November 2nd.
MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, November 2nd, at 11 o'clock,
42 cases new and seasonable goods, just landed.
Particulars in future advertisement.

Furniture Sale.
THIS DAY.
At the Labour Bazaar.
Household Furniture, Pianofortes, Carpets
Bedsteads, Bedding, Cooking Stoves, &c.
ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock prompt,
A great quantity of houshold furniture and effects, comprising
Sofas, couches, hair-seated chairs
Loo, dining, and toilet tables
Wardrobes, chests drawers, washstands
Russell's cooking stove
Chiffoniers, bookcase, cupboard
Wood and iron bedsteads, children's cribs
Fender and fireirons
China, glass, and crockery
New and second-hand carpets
Kitchen utensils, and
Sundries.

Ship's Fittings.
ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at half-past 11 o'clock,
A quantity of ship's fittings.
Terms, cash.

Corrugated Galvanized Iron Machine.
ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
A corrugated galvanized iron machine, combing, guttering, ridge-capping and tiling; also the benches.
Terms, cash.—No reserve.

FLOUR. FLOUR.
To Bakers, Millers, Speculators, Storekeepers, &c.
Important Unreserved Auction Sale.
500 Barrels
Finest Silk-dressed American Flour,
Equal to the best Gallego brand.
Day of Sale, TUESDAY, 1st November,
Time, 11 precisely.
MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions from Messrs. R. Towns and Co. to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 1st November, at 11 o'clock prompt,
500 barrels finest silk-dressed flour, from the Western State of Missouri, in every respect equal to the best Gallego brand.
Terms at sale.

Important Sale by Auction of
MAURITIUS SUGARS
MANILA ditto.
100 Tons.
TUESDAY, 1st November.
To close Accounts.
To Merchants, Grocers, Country Buyers, and Shippers.
MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 1st November, at 11 o'clock,
Without reserve, to close accounts,
100 tons Manila ration sugars, and Mauritius sugars, of various qualities.
Terms at sale.

Large and Important Sale by Auction of Sugars, Teas, Provisions, Groceries, &c.
TUESDAY, 1st November.
To Merchants, Tea Dealers, Grocers, Country Buyers, and others.
MR. W. DEAN has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 1st November, at 11 o'clock,
Parcels of groceries, teas, sugars, oilmen's stores, provisions, &c.
Terms at sale.

London Bottled Port.
At the Macquarie Bond.
TUESDAY, 1st November.
To Wine and Spirit Merchants and others.
Without reserve.
L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the Macquarie Bond, on TUESDAY, at 11,
On account of whom it may concern,
473 Cases Lowndes' London bottled port, in 1 dozen cases.
Terms at sale.

Wines and Spirits.
TUESDAY, 1st November, 1864.
To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, Hotel-keepers, and others.
For Unreserved Sale.
L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, at 11,
Wines
Spirits
Ale
Porter.
Terms at sale.

Wines.
TUESDAY, 1st November.
L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, at 11,
50 cases London bottled port
50 cases ditto ditto sherry.
Terms at sale.

Case Brandy
Champagne.
TUESDAY, 1st November.
First Lot to be offered.
To Wholesale Wine and Spirit Merchants, Storekeepers, Publicans, and others.
To close a Consignment.
L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, at 11 sharp,
First lots to be offered,
500 cases brandy (fine and medium)
75 ditto champagne (very superior).
In bond.
Terms at sale.

Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Provisions
WEDNESDAY, 2nd November, 1864.
Important Preliminary Announcement to Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Buyers for Export, and others.
All New Goods, ex late arrivals.
L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,
Invoices of oilmen's stores, general groceries, provisions, wines and spirits, full particulars of which will duly appear.
Terms at sale.

Ale.
MONDAY, 31st October.
At the Stores, on Grafton Wharf.
With all faults.
L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the Stores, on Grafton Wharf, THIS MORNING, at half-past 10,
55 hogsheads Edinburgh ale.
Terms at sale.

Spirits.
TUESDAY, 1st November.
To the Wine and Spirit Trade, Merchants, and others.
For Unreserved Sale, to close a Consignment account.
L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, at 11,
A 893— 2 quarter-casks brandy
3 hogsheads ditto
H 871— 5 ditto ditto, Gustave Edouard
4 quarter-casks ditto, ditto
A 851— 6 ditto ditto
2 hogsheads ditto
X 718— 2 ditto ditto
I 853—14 quarter-casks whisky
O 899— 2 hogsheads ditto.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
Important to Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.
Day of Sale, WEDNESDAY, 2nd November.
MR. ALEXANDER GRANT has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Stores, 141, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd November, at 11 o'clock,
Several consignments new and seasonable drapery, woollens, slops, &c.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

THIS DAY, October 31st, and TUESDAY, 1st November, at 11 o'clock.
Important and unreserved Sale of
Ironmongery, Saddlery
Cutlery, Guns
Stationery, Brushware
Boots and Shoes, Blankets
Oilmen's Stores, &c., &c.
The Stock-in-Trade of Mr. Israel Myers, 432, George-street (four doors north of Royal Hotel), who is now retiring from the business.
MR. JOHN SOLOMON has been favoured with instructions by Mr. I. Myers to sell by public auction, on the Premises 432, George-street, THIS DAY, October 31st, and TUESDAY, 1st November, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his extensive stock-in-trade, consisting of
Ladies' superior hogskin saddles and bridles
Gents' ditto ditto
Hogskin pilchers
Portmanteaus, valises
Leather travelling bags
Account books and stationery
Brushware, blankets
Tarpaulins, tents
Floorcloth, boots and shoes
Single and double barrel guns and carbines
Superior table cutlery
Dish covers, chamois skins
Nails, spades, picks
Galvanized iron buckets and tubs
Assorted shop and fishing twine
A choice assortment of ladies' and gents' riding whips
Harness, carriage lamps
Looking-glasses, oilmen's stores
Sundries, &c., &c.
N.B.—In consequence of the number of lots to get through, the auctioneer requests Buyers to be punctual in their attendance, as the sale will commence each day, precisely at 11 o'clock.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, 31st October, 1864.
Naptha
Naptha
Naptha.
To Ironmongers, Oilmen, and others.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 31st October, 1864, at 11,
50 cases naptha.
Terms at sale.

Cotton Flock.
To Mattress Makers, Furniture Dealers, and others.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 31st October, 1864, at 11,
5 bales cotton flock.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, 31st October, 1864.
Iron Bedsteads.
To close an account.
To Ironmongers, Furniture Buyers, and others.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 31st October, 1864, at 11 o'clock,
20 cases iron bedsteads.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 1st November, 1864.
Agricultural Implements.
To Ironmongers and others.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, 1st November, 1864, at 11,
The undermentioned goods, viz.,
Bronzed pillar coffee mill, with drawer
Ditto stand ditto, ditto
Ditto counter ditto, ditto
Chaff machines

Iron ploughs, with extras	Piping
Ditto scarifier, ditto	Shoulders
Ditto troughs	Bends
Ditto ploughs	Scrap iron, &c.

Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 1st November, 1864.
☞ Polished Buffalo Horns.
Largest Pair ever sent to the Colony.
To Connoisseurs, Collectors of Curiosities, Naturalists, and others.
JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, 1st November, 1864, at 11,
Pair of polished buffalo horns, largest pair ever sent to the colony.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 2nd November, 1864.
Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, &c.
To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd November, 1864, at 11,
Invoices of groceries, oilmen's stores, &c.
Terms at sale.

Salt's Bottled Ale.
To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, and others.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd November, 1864, at 11,
50 cases Salt's bottled ale.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 4th November, 1864.
Baby Clothing, &c.
To Drapers and others.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 4th November, 1864, at 11 o'clock.
An invoice of the above, without any reserve.
Terms at sale.

Department of Public Works.
Railway Branch.
On TUESDAY, November 1st, at 11 o'clock:
JAMES OCTAVIUS BRADLY has been honoured with instructions by the Commissioner for Railways to sell by public auction, at the Sydney Railway Station, on the above date and hour,
438 lots of lost luggage, &c., comprising, inter alia,
Cases of gin and wax candles
Bottled beer, boxes of clothing, &c.
Silk umbrellas, parasols, hats, &c.
Ladies' reticules, &c.
Terms, cash.
Auction Mart, corner of King and Castlereagh streets.

On WEDNESDAY, November 2nd, at 11 o'clock,
At the Old Bank of Australasia.
Important to Gentlemen Furnishing.
Very Superior Household Furniture.
Removed from the Surry Hills for the convenience of sale.
MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, November 2nd, at 11 o'clock,
The furniture of a ten-roomed house.
Terms, cash.
Full particulars in Tuesday's issue.

On THURSDAY, November 3rd, at 11 o'clock.
On the Premises, Darling-street, Balmain, near the Ferry.
Useful Household Furniture and Effects
Cooking Stove, Culinary Utensils, &c.
MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from Mrs. Dye, senior, to sell by auction, at her residence, Darling-street, Balmain, on THURSDAY, November 3rd, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of her useful household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.
Manly Beach. Manly Beach.
For Unreserved Sale by Auction, on an early day.
The Lease, Bar Fixtures and Fittings, Household Furniture, &c., of the well-known
Fairy Bower.
☞ A splendid opportunity for an industrious couple with a small capital.
MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, on an early day,
That delightfully situated and much favoured snug little marine hotel, the Fairy Bower, Manly Beach, which, under proper management, would realise a competency, if not a considerable fortune, to the lucky proprietor.
Terms, liberal.
Full particulars will be published in a few days.

The TERARA.
WEDNESDAY, 2nd November.
78 Feet overall
17 8 12 Beam
6 2-12 Hold
Registered Tonnage, 51 tons
Burthen, 94 tons.
J. THORNE has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Exchange, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd instant, at 11 o'clock,
The clipper schooner TERARA.
This favourite trader was built by her owner of the very best materials at Shoalhaven, and is well known in this port as being second to none of her class. She has brought 3300 bushels of maize from the Macleay on a draught of 5 feet 10 inches of water, and 94 tons of coal from Wollongong.
Inventory can be seen and further particulars had at the office of the auctioneer, 81, Pitt-street, who will give the fullest information.
Terms at sale.

Important Clearing-out Sale of Very Superior Dairying Stock, &c., at Dapto.
WEDNESDAY next, November 2nd, at half-past 11 in the forenoon.
JOHN BIGGAR is instructed by Mr. Robert Miller to sell by public auction, at his Farm, next the Mill, at Dapto, on the above date,
110 head of milking and springing cows
12 yearling heifers
3 well-bred bulls
80 pigs, various sizes
12 working bullocks, yokes, bows, chains, and dray
15 head of horses
2 ploughs and 2 harrows, and a great variety of other effects.
The above matchless herd of milching cattle have been bred by Mr. Miller from carefully selected members of the A. A. Company's justly celebrated herds, afterwards crossed with the pick of the well-known Glenlee herd, and again by the best bulls reared from the late Mr. Henry Osborne's imported stock, and are undoubtedly the finest and most profitable dairying cattle ever seen in the district. They will all be positively sold off, without reserve and irrespective of prices, as Mr. Miller has leased the Chatsbury Estate (near Goulburn), from Mr. Charles Cowper, jun., and must clear out of the district.
Terms, very liberal, at sale.
N.B.—Lunch ready at 11 in the forenoon.

Important Sale of
First-Class Agricultural and Grazing Land,
On the Hunter River, consisting of 1000 Acres,
Bounded on the one side by the well-known Kirkton Estate, belonging to W. Kelman, Esq., and on the other by Church and School Land, and within a short distance of the Branxton Railway Station.
DODDS and CO. have received instructions from William Bushby, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Northumberland Hotel, West Maitland, on THURSDAY, the 17th November, at 12 o'clock,
In One Lot,
1000 acres of agricultural and grazing land, commanding an extensive frontage to the River Hunter.
The land is of a very rich description, the grass and herbage being most luxuriant. Either for dairying, fattening, or agricultural purposes, there is not a more desirable estate in the district.
Squatters would find it valuable as a homestead, where they could have always on hand stock suitable for the Maitland market.
That portion of it nearest the river, known as the Flat, is
Well adapted for agriculture,
And more of it fit for the vine—the back portion being grazing land.
Title unexceptionable.
Terms, liberal.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 24th October, 1864.
L. AND S. SAMUEL v. ALEXANDER B. PORTUS.
THIS DAY, Monday, the 31st instant, at noon, at the Commercial Hotel, King-street, Sydney, unless this execution be previously satisfied, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction, all the right, title, and interest of the defendant, Alexander B. Portus, of, in, and to FIVE SHARES IN THE HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 17th October, 1864.
WILLIAM DAY v. LACHLAN MACGILLIVRAY.
IT HAVING been alleged to the Sheriff that the defendant, Lachlan Macgillivray, is entitled to one-sixth part or undivided share of a farm of 160 acres, known as Springfield, North Shore, near Sydney, therefore, on MONDAY, the 31st instant, at noon, at the Commercial Hotel, King-street, Sydney, unless this execution be previously satisfied, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction, all the right, title, and interest, other than an equity of redemption, of the said defendant, of, in, and to one-sixth undivided part or share of, and in all that piece or parcel of land in the territory of New South Wales, containing by admeasurement 160 acres, more or less, situated in the county of Cumberland and parish of Gordon, commencing at the south-west corner of Oliver's farm, and bounded on the south by that farm, being a line north 60 degrees east 54 chains; on the east by a line north 30 degrees west 41 chains to the north-east corner of Foster's 50 acres additional grant; on the north by that farm, being a line south 60 degrees west 36 chains to the north corner of Edwin Booker's 80 acres; on the west by the said Edwin Booker's 80 acres, being lines south 30 degrees east 23 chains; and south 60 degrees 38 chains 35 links to the Pennant Hills Road, and by that road to the south-west corner of Oliver's farm aforesaid.
Also, at the same time and place, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold all the right, title, and interest, other than an equity of redemption of the said Lachlan Macgillivray of, in, and to all that allotment of land in the said territory, containing by admeasurement 1 rood and 28 perches, more or less, situated in the county of Cumberland, parish of St. John, and town of Parramatta, being allotment No. 4 on the north side of Aird's-street, of section No. 7; bounded on the east by a line 2 chains 34 links; on the north by a line 1 chain 80 links; on the west by a line to Aird's-street 2 chains 34 links; and on the south by that street 1 chain 82 links.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 24th October, 1864.
MICHAEL J. RYAN v. JOHN M'GUIGAN.
ON MONDAY, the seventh day of November next, at noon, at the Commercial Hotel, King-street, Sydney, unless the writ of fi. fa. issued herein be previously satisfied, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction, All the right, title, and interest, other than an equity of redemption, of the defendant John M'Guigan, of, in, and to that parcel of land situate in the City of Sydney, County of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, commencing at a point fifty-six feet six inches from the south-west junction of Liverpool and George streets, Sydney, and bounded on the north by Liverpool-street west, eighteen feet six inches; on the west by a line at right angles to Liverpool-street, thirty feet; on the south by other land of the defendant, eighteen feet; and on the east by land belonging to Messrs. Fox and Hinde, thirty feet to the point of commencement, be the said several dimensions a little more or less.

A TOUCH OF THE GOUT.

WHEN Sydenham, our father of medicine, discoursed of gout, and felt it in his own toe as he wrote, he found one poor comfort in the fact "that gout, unlike any other disease, kills more rich men than poor, more wise than simple. Great kings, emperors, generals, admirals, and philosophers, have all died of gout. Hereby Nature shows her impartiality, since those whom she favours in one way she afflicts in another." It is always the rich uncle or father in the farce, or the king in the burlesque, or the leading statesman in parliament, who limps with a gouty leg; and, until of late years when gout has become rather common among the poor, there has been a sense that gout was, at any rate, a respectable disease to have. Savages never have it. There can be no doubt that it is one of the fruits of civilisation, and a very early fruit. Gout troubled the old gentlemen who sat in the Areopagus, and they had it in all forms. Their physicians called it a foot seizure (podagra) when it seized the foot, a hand seizure (chiragra) when it took its victim by the hand, or gonagra if it pinched the knee, or arthritis if it inflamed several joints. It was first called gout at the end of the thirteenth century, from the Latin for a drop, because it was supposed to be caused by a humour distilled drop by drop into the joints. Seneca counted it among the signs of Roman degeneration in luxury that even the women got their equal share of gout; gout being a disease rare in women, and, when it does occur, occurring in them usually when they are advanced in life. The disease, said a doctor of Galen's time, is one that "none but the gods can truly understand" its coming and going; and that doctor told the case of a gouty man, who, in an interval of his disorder, won a foot-race at the Olympic games. In much later time the appearance of the chalk stones formed in gouty joints, combined with knowledge of one cause of gout to suggest the theory that they were deposits of the tartar of wine. It was crusty port venting its crustiness upon its friends.

Suppose that a man who considers himself quite healthy is to have his first attack of gout. He goes to bed happy, and is awakened after a few hours' sleep, usually between one and four in the morning, with pain in the ball of one great toe, which increases with a sense of burning and throbbing, and he finds next morning that his toe is swollen with a deep red shining skin. Moreover, it is so exquisitely tender, that during the height of the attack he cannot bear the weight of the bedclothes or the shaking of the bed by footsteps in the room. There are a series of such attacks. Then the swelling abates. In a few days, the skin itches and peels off, and there is in the joint only some little remaining tenderness. That is the form of a brisk first attack in a man otherwise healthy. Gout has a partiality for gnawing at a man's great toe. Of five hundred and sixteen cases of gout observed by Sir C. Scudamore, three hundred and fourteen seized on the great toe of one foot only, twenty-seven fastened upon both the great toes, but only two fastened upon the thumb, only fifteen touched in any way the hand or wrist. In not more than five cases in a hundred, in fact, is any joint affected with true gout where the great toe has not been, or is not, also a sufferer, and in those cases there has usually been some local injury to cause the gout to appear first in some other than its natural place. As for the pain, "Screw your joint," said a Frenchman, "in a vice till you can no longer bear the pressure, that is rheumatism; then give the vice another twist, that's gout." Gout having once seized on its chosen outwork, has a tendency to fight its way upward, first storming the ankles, then making an ugly rush upon the knee, then taking possession of the hands and elbows. There used to be a superstition that gout lengthens life, and Cullen endorsed the maxim that the only remedy for it was "patience and flannel." But he would not now be considered a wise man who should resign himself thus to the mercy of an enemy that can deal fatal blows, though it does usually kill when it has made death welcome by depriving life of all its pleasure. A man otherwise healthy who is careful of diet, may, indeed, live beyond his eightieth year after suffering from gout for more than half a century; he may remain free from chalkstones, stiffness, and deformity, and suffer only few and slight attacks in his old age. But with many, the gout remains long enough in a joint to destroy its flexibility, or to deposit chalkstones, which were so called when people supposed them to be so. They are not chalk, and they may contain no particle of lime, but they contain a large proportion of a salt—urate—of soda. Chalkstones are much more commonly absent than present; or they are not very often present as visible disfigurement. In a slight degree they are often to be found, and if they occur anywhere in any degree, they are found usually on the ear, commonly near the thin upper edge, as little pearly spots, or a single spot that may be smaller than a pin's head; they give out, when pricked, a milky fluid; or such a spot may be as large as a split pea, and, when hard, is firmly fastened to the gristle of the ear. These testify to the altered condition of the blood, the difference being that while it may retain all other natural constituents in just proportion, it has two constituents, always there but properly only in small proportion, combined as urate of soda, and existing in unnatural excess. It is the business of the kidneys to remove all but a very little of the urate of soda formed within the body. When they fail to do that, and it accumulates, its irritation causes gout. Dr. Garrod, whose book on the subject, representing the researches of seventeen years, is the standard professional authority, has contrived an ingenious way of discovering whether a man has gouty blood. He puts into a flat glass dish, about a teaspoonful of the serum or fluid part of the blood to be tested, adds a few drops of acetic acid, and then puts into the mixture one or two fine but rough ultimate fibres from a piece of unwashed huckaback or other linen. After standing undisturbed two or three days—the time varying with the state of the atmosphere—if there be too much uric acid in the blood, it will have crystallised like sugar-candy round the linen fibre, and its crystals will easily be recognised under the microscope. These facts, apparently so simple, represent a marked recent advance in medical knowledge. Apart from the different course of symptoms, the presence of an excess of this acid in the blood, as shown by the thread test, emphatically prevents all possible confusion between gout and rheumatism. Where the serum of freshly-drawn blood will show it, it will be shown also by the fluid that a blister draws, if it be not a blister placed over an inflamed surface.

But if urate of soda in the blood give men the gout, what gives them the urate of soda? Is it all the doing of old crusty port? Certainly not. In the first place, there is a hereditary tendency so strong that Dr. Cullen even thought all gout hereditary. In three cases out of five, or at any rate in more than half the cases, gout may be traced back to parents or grandparents. It is part of many a man's rich inheritance. "A few years since," says Dr. Garrod, "I was consulted by a gentleman labouring under a severe form of gout, with chalkstone, and, although not more than fifty years old, he had suffered from the disease for a long period. On inquiry, I ascertained that for upwards of four centuries the eldest son of the family had invariably been afflicted with gout when he came into possession of the family estate."

And so when a man sets up for himself a gout that he has not inherited, he has something at any rate which he will probably leave to his children. A first attack of gout is seldom seen in a patient younger than twenty or older than sixty-six, the greater number of such attacks occur between the thirtieth and fortieth year; but inherited gout sometimes appears very early. When a man sets up gout for himself, he gets it by the use of fermented drinks. Had there been no fermented drinks, gout probably would never have existed. But different drinks tend in different degrees to produce it, and the latest information on that subject is worth having. It is not the alcohol that does it. Brandy or gin or whisky—any distilled spirit taken by itself—seems to have no power in producing gout. It comes of drinking wines, strong ales, and porter. It is very rare among the whisky-drinking classes of Scotland and Ireland. Dr. Christison, in thirty years' experience at the Edinburgh Infirmary, met with only two cases of gout, and the patients in each case were fat overfed English butlers. Russians, Poles, and Danes, who drink distilled spirit, know hardly anything of gout. The Thames ballast-heavers, of whom each man drinks when at work two or three gallons of porter daily, yield, though a small body of men, many cases of gout to the Seamen's Hospital Ship. As they are most of them Irish, the disease cannot be inherited. The gout is produced by the large doses of porter.

Of fermented drinks, those which are most apt to produce gout are port and sherry, or strong varieties of other wine. Free use of port or sherry may produce gout in a few years when there is no hereditary tendency. The lighter wines, as claret, hock, moselle, and champagne, may excite an attack in gouty subjects, but when taken in moderation, have little influence in producing gout, and—except the finer and stronger qualities—rank, in this respect, with the weaker kinds of beer.

Of malt liquors, stout and porter tend most to produce gout; next to them, strong ale and even the ordinary bitter beer. Dr. Garrod tells of a patient aged only thirty, who was connected with a pale ale brewery, and had suffered four years from gout, which was becoming chronic. It had been established without any help of his forefathers, by the habit of repeatedly drinking pale ale in small quantities at a time, though the total amount in the day was considerable. It is curious that while strong distilled spirit does not produce gout, fermented drinks are liable to do so in proportion to their strength. Acidity is not the cause, nor sugar; for acid claret is comparatively harmless, while sherry and port, the least acid of wines, are the most powerful for mischief; so, too, liquors the least sweet may be the most baneful. In other respects than as gout-producers, the distilled spirits are more mischievous than wines; they bring in their train their own diseases when used in excess: only gout is not one of them.

Indigestion in certain forms, a rich animal diet, and excess of food tend to the establishment of gout. Severe sedentary study, or mental anxiety, or any nervous depression injuring the digestion will tend also in other ways to get the unwelcome urate into the blood. Gout, perhaps because of the difference of diet, is less common in hot than in temperate climates, and its attacks are especially common in the spring and autumn: most common in spring: least common during the hot months of summer.

There is a peculiar tendency to gout in painters, plumbers, and workers in lead.

The predisposition being established, every man finds out what will bring on a fit of his gout most quickly. One cannot take a glass of champagne, another cannot take a glass of port, another cannot take a glass of Madeira, without producing it. A patient subject to gout only in a slight degree, felt pinching pains in the toe immediately after drinking a second glass of port wine. Whenever a few glasses of wine, ale, or porter tend quickly and invariably to inflame a joint, that inflammation is a touch of gout and nothing else. Given the tendency, whatever produces indigestion, especially if with acidity, may excite the disease. One man got gout if he drank lemonade, another man was lamed by eating citron. Cold, or a wind checking perspiration, will bring on an attack in some patients; one sufferer always had his gout brought on by the east wind. Then as to the depression of mental labour; there is the case of a scholar who brought on a fit of the gout by solving a hard mathematical problem, and it has been known to follow loss of blood by bleeding at the nose or tooth drawing.—*All the Year Round.*

THE CURSE OF WAR.—A native of Worcester, writing to his brother in that city, gives a brief but perfect picture of individual loss during the present terrible war in America:—"I have made nothing during this war by my hard labour, but on the contrary have lost all my property. My farm was in the Valley of Mission Ridge, and formed part of the battle-ground. The fight was over my property, and destroyed my fine house, stable, and barn. The waggons and live stock were taken by the soldiers. My fence round 15 acres of land was also destroyed; and still, to make it worse, I lost all my timber land, so that I have not a tree left to make a fence rail. All is a perfect waste, and desolation reigns around that portion of country which was previously so flourishing. The land is no use to me now. I do not think I shall do anything with it any more; such is my bad luck. I did not save a piece of furniture or a rag of clothes. I did not save 25c. worth of all I had in the world."—*Birmingham Post.*

A young man in France was lately choked whilst foolishly attempting to swallow a raw fish for a wager of 10 francs.

An edifice is about being erected at Dresden, by the European Academy of Fashion, for a superior school to teach the arts relating to dress.

An outbreak of the Arabs below Bagdad has led to a renewed suspension of the works in progress for completing the line of Indian telegraph to Kurnah.

An international cricket match between France and Germany had been gained by the former. The Eleven of Germany scored 48 the first innings and 25 the second. The Eleven of France scored 115, thus winning at once by 42.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. WILLIAM O'BRIEN are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late departed Wife, ELIZABETH; the procession to move from his residence, Heart of Erin, Camperdown, at 3 o'clock, THIS DAY. JOHN H. FURLONGER, undertaker, Newtown.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mrs. SARAH JONES are respectfully invited to attend her Funeral, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, 31st—the procession to move from her son's residence, Simon's-buildings, Castlereagh-street South, at 3 o'clock. THOMAS DIXON, undertaker, South Head Road.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. ROBERT JONES are respectfully requested to follow his remains to the place of interment. The funeral will move from his late residence, Macquarie-street, on TUESDAY, at 9 o'clock.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. JOHN PRITCHELL are invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased son, RICHARD—to move from his residence, Lower Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, TO-MORROW (Tuesday) MORNING, at 10 o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, undertaker, 59, Hunter-street.

No. 64-83 Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, October 28th, 1864.

TO BRICKMAKERS and CONTRACTORS.—Samples will be received at the Office of the City Engineer, at the Town Hall, until 3 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 3rd November, from persons willing to supply the Municipal Council of the City of Sydney with 100,000, more or less, of washed bricks, to be used in the construction of the High Level Reservoir, at Paddington. The bricks are to be as near as possible impervious to water, hard, smooth, sound, and undamaged, the size to assimilate with that of the Newtown bricks, each sample to comprise six bricks, and each brick to be labelled with the name or motto of the party tendering, a letter to accompany each sample conveying the name of the tenderer, the price per thousand, and the time for delivering 100,000 bricks in the event of the tender being accepted.

The Council will not take into consideration any Tender unless accompanied with the names of two responsible persons, who will be willing to enter into the usual bond for the due fulfilment of the contract.

CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the STOCK-IN-TRADE and Fixtures in the assigned estate of T. F. BATES, Carpet and Floorcloth Warehouseman, George-street.

The stock-book can be seen at the office of Messrs. KEEP and PARSONS, George-street, until noon on TUESDAY, 1st November, up to which date tenders may be forwarded to the trustees.

MOSES MOSS, FREDERICK PARSONS, } Trustees.

TO PUBLICANS and OTHERS.—By order of the executors of the late JAMES SWAN.—TENDERS will be received until November 5th, for the business, stock-in-trade, and effects of those well-known premises the Star of Peace, corner of King and Kent streets. Particulars on the premises. Tenders to be addressed T. S. HARWOOD, Ultimo.

TENDERS for Roofing Front and general Repairs, to small shop in King-st. BENNETT, 89, King-st.

GENERAL FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

THIRTIETH LIST.

Balance of collections in district of Scone, per James Smith, Esq., P.M.	£21	16	6
Collected, per Rev. J. A. Burke, at Carcoar—third remittance.			
T. R. Iceley, Esq., J.P.	5	5	0
W. M. Rotherey, Esq., J.P.	1	0	0
Mr. R. Stevenson	0	10	0
S. W. Ward	0	10	0
Charles Green	0	10	0
George Green	0	10	0
Mrs. Sloan	1	1	0
Mr. J. Flood	0	5	0

W. R. PIDDINGTON, JOHN CALDWELL, J. V. GORMAN, } Treasurers.
W. HANSON, Hon. Secretary.

MUNICIPALITY OF NEWTOWN.—TO RATEPAYERS.—Notice is hereby given, that legal proceedings will be taken for the recovery of all rates remaining unpaid after the 3rd November next.

By order of the Chairman,
W. H. MACKAY, Council Clerk, &c.
Council Chambers, October 26th.

NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, will not be answerable for any DEBTS contracted without our written authority.

JOHN GRIBBEN.
ANDREW GRIBBEN.
JAMES GRIBBEN.
GRIBBEN, BROTHERS, Elizabeth-street.
October 28th.

MR. ROBERT JONES, Tailor and Hatter, George-street, retiring from business in consequence of ill health, having appointed the undersigned his trustees for closing his business, they beg to intimate that all ACCOUNTS owing must be paid immediately to the foreman, in the shop, or to the collector, whose receipts, bearing one of the trustees' signatures, will be sufficient discharge.

L. and S. SPYER.
HORACE WOOLNOUGH.

£100 REWARD.—CAUTION.—Drovers, and others are cautioned against taking to market, or otherwise disposing of my Cattle, without my written authority; and the above reward will be paid on conviction of any person or persons unlawfully in possession of said cattle. Brands: square hat, round hat, FB rump and ribs, and other brands known to belong to my stations.

C. W. BUCKNELL.
Mungyer, August 1st, 1864.

£1 REWARD.—LOST, a small PARCEL, directed to Queensland. The finder returning the same to FINCKH and BOEKMANN, Market-street, Coveny's-buildings, will receive the above reward.

£1 REWARD.—Lost, from Sharp's Bay, North Shore, a Red and White COW, branded BK on near hip, AD on off ribs, tips off horns, had a round perforated brass bell attached to strap round neck. W. WILLIAMS, Sharp's Bay, North Shore.

£2 REWARD.—LOST, a light Bay MARE, 4 years old, black points, off hind foot white, star on forehead, squared tail. Apply TOLL-KEEPER, Paddington.

£10 REWARD.—I HEREBY offer the above reward for the conviction of the person or persons who burned a new Hut of mine, situate on the Calgar Creek, on my Magomitan Run in the Bligh district.
Coonamble, 12th October. W. F. BUCHANAN.

NOTICE.—Having purchased the runs of the late James Walker, Esq., in the Bligh district, comprising:—Yoolundry, Magomitan, Woolambang, Morambilla, and Coonamble, including both sides of the Castlereagh River, all those parties that are now found trespassing thereon, legal proceedings will be instituted against them.
Coonamble, 12th October. W. F. BUCHANAN.

STOLEN or STRAYED, from 53, William-street, a Poodle DOG, answers to Prince. If stolen, £5 will be paid on conviction of the thief; or £1, if strayed and returned.

LOST, a White Poodle DOG, answers to the name Carlo. The finder will be rewarded by delivering it to 123, Castlereagh-street.

LOST, on the Darling Point Road, on Saturday Night, a SHAWL. The finder will be rewarded on returning it to Post Office, Darling Point.

FOUND, in Pitt-street, a small PARCEL, addressed Mr. J. Harris. Mr. G. A. MANSFIELD, 165, Pitt-st.

WHITE POODLE DOG LOST. Answers to the name of "Carlos." Any person having found him will receive 10s. reward by bringing him to Mr. W. G. BENFREY, 123, Castlereagh-street.

B. MOUNTCASTLE, Hat Manufacturer, Importer, and sole Shako Maker to the Rifle Battalions, 319, George-street, and 64, Market-street, Sydney.
Hats and caps of every description made to order.
Monthly shipments from the best London makers.

CARTES DE VISITE, true to nature, unrivalled in low price. J. GOW, 410, George-street.

CARTES DE VISITE—two, 5s.; four, 7s. 6d; six, 10s.; twelve, 18s. J. T. GORUS, 101, King-st.

DOGCARTS, Buggies, and Saddle Horses, on HIRE GIBSON'S Depot, 282, Pitt-street, opposite School of Arts.

ESTABLISHED 21 years.—Corner of Pitt and King streets.—Dr. EMANUEL, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist.—Artificial teeth, gold and vulcanite; teeth extracted, stopped. Moderate charges. Opposite Toogood's Hotel. N.B.—No connection with my old establishment, No. 330, George-street.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers and Commission Agents, 479, George-street.
Branch Offices—Picton and Penrith Railways.
SCALE OF CHARGES,
To be paid on all packages received at this office:—Under ½ cwt., 6d. Under 2 cwt., 1s. Under 10 cwt., 6d per cwt.
Larger consignments, as per agreement.
N.B.—Merchandise and luggage stored. Terms at office

KENT LARDER, 164, Pitt-street, a first-class Dinner To-Day, from 12 till 4, One Shilling.

LIFE SIZE PORTRAITS taken in a new style of art, at reasonable prices; also Carte de Visites and Portraits on glass, on equally moderate terms, at R. PRATT and CO.'S Studio, opposite the School of Arts, Pitt-street.

MRS. WILSON'S SEMINARY, 94, Elizabeth-street North.
Terms, 15s, and 21s. per quarter. Music taught on reasonable terms. Private lessons in writing, &c.

MANLY BEACH.—Margate House.—Mrs THERRY'S private Boarding Establishment—single and family rooms.

NOTICE.—VACCINATION gratis, at the Infirmary, Macquarie-street, every day, at half-past 2 o'clock.

NOTICE.—A. B. ARMSTRONG, Shipchandler, REMOVED from No. 9 to foot of Market-street, near Pyrmont Bridge and Market Wharf.

NELSON HOTEL, William-street, Woolloomooloo.—P. F. HANRAN begs to advise his friends and the public generally that he has taken the above hotel, and trusts by strict attention to business, and by keeping only first-class liquors, to merit a fair share of support.

NOTICE.—The following Preparations can be obtained at Dr. EMANUEL'S Dental Surgery:—Elixir of Roses—instantaneous relief for tooth-ache—and his own Tooth Powder. 178, Pitt-street, opposite Toogood's Hotel.

NOTICE.—Hair Cutting and Dressing Rooms; rooms for ladies and children. Wigs, fronts, curls, and all kinds of fancy hair work, at Professor BURNETT'S, 172, Pitt-street North, four doors north of King-street.

REMOVAL.—The AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY will move to its New Premises, in NEW PITT-STREET, SYDNEY, on MONDAY, the 31st instant.
By order of the Board,
ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary.
Principal Office, Hunter-street, Sydney, October 25th, 1864.

REMOVAL.—GEORGE MOSS, Wine and Spirit Stores, from 95, York-street to Wynyard-lane North, next to Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.
Sydney, October 1st.

REMOVAL.—GIBSON'S Horse Depot, Castlereagh-street, to 282, Pitt-street, opposite the School of Arts.

REMOVAL.—Mr. ISRAEL MYERS, from 432 George-street, to No. 11, Bligh street.

PUBLIC WORKS cannot be carried on without BRITISH BEER. To be had in first-rate condition at the "Star," corner of Hunter and Phillip streets.

PRODUCE STORES.—Messrs. DURHAM and IRWIN are prepared to receive wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, &c., for sale by auction or privately, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay.
Liberal advances made on wool, sheepskins, tallow, and hides consigned to them for sale or shipment.
Circular Quay, 1st October.

SYDNEY CLOTH HALL Tailoring Establishing has REMOVED to 352, George-street. W. J. TICKLE.

VICTORIA LUNCHEON ROOMS, 21, Hunter-street.—C. SULLIVAN thanks his friends and the public for past favours, and begs to intimate that his best endeavours will be put forth to retain their patronage, so liberally bestowed.

W. WILLINGTON, per Nineveh, to Pickford's, London. Small parcels 1s. 148, Prince-st., Sydney.

WE ARE ALL GOING to MORRIS' for our PORTRAITS. He takes the best in Sydney, 8 for 10s.

W. LARMER, Importer of Drugs, Chemicals, and Patent Medicines, 323, George-street, near Post Office.—Town and country storekeepers, shippers, squatters, &c., supplied at reduced prices.
Price lists forwarded to all parts of the colony.
Beeswax purchased.

£100 TO £5000 to LEND on Freehold property. STENHOUSE and HARDY, 49, Hunter-st.

TO LEND, on Mortgage, MONEY. Apply to W. M. CLARKE, No. 2, Wentworth-place.

NEW BOOKS and NEW EDITIONS recently received.
Kinglake's Invasion of the Crimea, vols. 1 and 2, 36s, by post 40s
The Weather Book; a Manual of Practical Meteorology, by Rear-Admiral Fitz Roy, 18s, by post 20s
My Diary, North and South, by W. H. Russell, 2 vols., 21s, by post 23s
Bulwer's What will he do with it, 2 vols., 10s, by post 11s 6d
The Book of Ballads, by Bon Gaultier, 10s 6d, by post 11s 6d
The Cruise of the Alabama and the Sumter, by Commander R. Semmes, 2 vols., 7 illustrations, 30s, by post 32s
History of Christian Names, by the author of the Heir of Redclyffe, 2 vols., 27s, by post 30s
Motley's Rise of the Dutch Republic, 7s 6d, by post 8s 6d
Speke's Journal of the Discovery of the Source of the Nile, with map and 75 illustrations, 24s, by post 26s
Lumley's Reminiscences of the Opera, 20s, by post 22s
Southgate's Many Thoughts of Many Minds, 16s, by post 17s 6d
Enquire Within upon Everything, 3s 6d, by post 4s 2d
The Channings, by Mrs. H. Wood, 7s 6d, by post 8s 6d
Sylvia's Lovers, by Mrs. Gaskell, 7s 6d, by post 8s 6d
Lady Audley's Secret, by M. E. Braddon, 7s 6d, by post 8s 6d
Braddon's Aurora Floyd, 7s 6d, by post 8s 6d
——— Eleanor's Victory, 7s 6d, by post 8s 6d
Wood's Verner's Pride, 7s 6d, by post 8s 6d
Melville's Good-for-Nothing, or All Down-hill, 7s 6d, by post 8s 6d
——— General Bounce, 6s 6d, by post 7s 3d
Guy Livingstone, or Thorough, 6s 6d, by post 7s 3d
Melville's Digby Grand, 6s 6d, by post 7s 3d
My Escape from Siberia, by Rufin Piotrowski, 6s 6d, by post 7s 3d
Les Miserables, by Victor Hugo, 6s 6d, by post 7s 4d
"But the merits of Les Miserables do not merely consist in the conception of it as a whole, it abounds page after page with details of unequalled beauty."—QUARTERLY REVIEW.
The Gladiators; a Tale of Rome and Judæa, by G. J. Whyte Melville, 6s 6d, by post 7s 6d
"The novel is clever, it is even brilliant; it is written with a warm and vigorous eloquence, and the reader is carried on from scene to scene, and crisis to crisis, amused, interested, excited."—THE TIMES.
The Seven Sons of Mammon, a story, by G. Augustus Sala, 7s 6d, by post 8s 6d.
W. R. PIDDINGTON, Importer of books and stationery, 232, George-street.

SANDS' SYDNEY and SUBURBAN DIRECTORY for 1865.—The publisher, having resolved on again issuing this work, which will be presented to the public early in January next, respectfully requests that heads of Government departments, public companies, and mercantile establishments will render all necessary information to the compiler, in order to insure accuracy and make it a reliable source of information.

As a publication of this kind requires the experience of years to bring it to comparative perfection, the public may be assured that the forthcoming work will possess many advantages over its predecessors, and will contain fuller information than that of last year, together with an almanac—in fact, all that will tend to make it a useful work of general reference.

A limited number of advertisements will be received, and as the "Sydney and Suburban Directory for 1865" will, like its predecessors, be found in the commercial institutions and public libraries of Great Britain, America, the colonies, &c., as well as on board the steamboats, at the hotels, along the overland route—to all of which places copies are presented—the publisher can recommend it as one of the best mediums for advertising.

JOHN SANDS, 392, George-street.

CHOPE'S HYMN and TUNE BOOK, enlarged edition, 300 hymns (with music), 3s.; fine paper copy, 6s.—READING and WELLBANK (late Clarke), book and music seller.

HARPER'S MAGAZINES, May and June Numbers, are now to hand. GORDON and GOTCH, 281, George-street.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—To Town and Country Buyers.—The whole of the WHOLESALE STOCK in the estate of F. GILES and CO. to be SOLD at a very large reduction on original prices.
JOHN THOMPSON (late F. Giles and Co.)

ICES. ICES. ICES.—Vanilla and Strawberry Cream, at H. COMPAGNONI'S, 202, Pitt-street.

TURKISH BATH, Bligh-street.—Gentlemen's Bath open daily from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Ladies' Bath open daily from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.
Working men's Bath open daily from p.m. to 8 p.m.

"But the bath is of still greater importance to the healthy than to the sick; for to be kept well is better than to be cured, and a harmless, luxurious, invigorating, and life-prolonging recreation, is better than all medicine. The bath is to the individual man, comprising his liver, kidneys, and skin, what the sun is to the world and its inhabitants."—Dr. ERASMUS WILSON.

"I am more and more, every day, persuaded by my experience of the great value of the Turkish Bath. I have been boiled, or rather roasted again into youth."—Sir JOHN FYFE, M.D., introducer of the bath into the Newcastle Infirmary.

"In Cyprus, where there is a mixed Mahometan and Christian population, the Mahometans who use the Turkish bath are almost free from consumption, while the Christians, who do not use it, fall frequent victims to that disease."—Dr. BARTER.

"Gout and rheumatism are hardly known among the bathing population of Turkey."—URQUHART.

"The Turkish bath is looked upon so much in the light of a panacea, that the lower orders never dream of consulting a physician when taken ill."—Dr. MILLIGEN, physician to the Sultan.

MEDICAL.—Consult Dr. TRENERY, from Lock Hospital, London, 27 years' experience on all diseases of a delicate nature arising from indiscretion or folly; neglected cases of long standing, eruptions of the skin, SORE THROAT, GLANDULAR Pains, nervous debility, and local weakness, Alopecia, or loss of hair, and all complaints superinduced by the ignorant prescribing of strong and injurious medicines most successfully treated. Private suites of consulting rooms especially arranged for ladies and gentlemen. Hours, from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. (if by letter, fee £1). 42, Hunter-street.

MEDICAL CARD.—Dr. VAN HEEKEREN, Consulting Physician, from New York (U.S.), may be consulted confidentially on all nervous diseases and prostration of the system, nervous and physical debility, all neglected complaints, and those arising from exposure, imprudence, or excesses.

Dr. Van Heekeren's great experience in the hospitals of Paris, and his long practice in the United States of America, give him the guarantee of great success also in this colony.

The victims of misplaced confidence in quacks, or unprincipled medical pretenders, can call with a certainty of being cured in the shortest possible time.

All cases given up by other physicians as incurable will be attended to with the utmost care.

Consultations to both sexes, from 9 a.m. till 9 o'clock in the evening, at 253, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street.

N.B.—Private and separate waiting rooms

MARRIAGE AND ITS OBLIGATIONS, a medical work by PERRY and CO., price 2s. by post. 126, Castlereagh-street North.

NERVOUS WEAKNESS, Debility (general or local), Loss of Appetite, Lowness of Spirits, Hypochondriasis, Indigestion, Constipation, Restlessness, Pains in the limbs, &c., and all chronic diseases.

Dr. PERRY and CO., Surgeons, may be confidentially consulted upon any of the above complaints, personally or by letter. Explicit details necessary. Inviolable secrecy maintained. 126, Castlereagh-street North.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY for GOUT and RHEUMATISM.—BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.—This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind—for during the first twenty years of the present century to speak of a cure for the gout was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine are so fully demonstrated, by unsolicited testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age.

These pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe and America for many years for the above complaints.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorised the name and address of "THOMAS PROUT, No. 229, Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

Sold in England at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

Agents for Sydney, Messrs. J. and E. ROW, late Messrs. Foss, Son, and Co., 219, Pitt-street.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Coughs, Measles, Scarlatina.—These diseases hurry thousands to an untimely grave. If this preservative ointment were rubbed upon the neck and chest, the disastrous consequences, too often fatal to adults and children, would be averted. Sold by SARPY and MUSGRAVE, 93, King-street, Sydney.

COLONIAL TWEED.—Notice.—The public and gentlemen from the country are respectfully informed that they can be SUPPLIED with Ebsworth's superior Tweed, made to order, or in lengths, by the piece or yard, at the Albion Tailoring Establishment, 279, George-street, opposite Hunter-street.
W. SMITH and CO.

JOSEPHINE GLOVES, best quality, 2s. 6d. F. B. WILLMETTE, Great Bee Hive, South Head Road.

GRAFTY'S BALM A POMPERANA, for the hair, 3s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per bottle. M'MAHON.

GOSNELL'S MEDICATED OIL, for the hair, in large bottles, 4s. 6d. M'MAHON, George-street.

SOLID IVORY HAIR BRUSHES, for presentation, ladies' and gents'. M'MAHON.

CRICKETERS' SCORING BOOKS and SHEETS, published by M. M'MAHON.

CRICKET CLUBS supplied with every article in the cricket line at lowest possible rates. M. M'MAHON, importer of first-class cricket goods, &c., &c., 410, George-street, next City Bank. N.B.—Price lists forwarded on application.

THE UNDERSIGNED is CLEARING OUT his Stock of Cook STOVES at reduced prices, to make room for shipments daily expected ex Westward Ho, from New York. F. R. ROBINSON, 486, George-street.

SHIPS' and Coasters' CABOOSES, all sizes, at F. R. ROBINSON'S, 486, George-st., opposite Markets.

FURNITURE and Iron Bedsteads Selling Off. R. M. PITT'S, 161, Kent-street, by Gas-lane.

SYDNEY Bedding Manufactory, 195, Pitt-street, near Mort's. Hair Mattresses, full size, only £4 10s.

SYDNEY Bedding Manufactory, 195, Pitt-street, near Mort's. Iron Bedsteads and Cots, from 30s. each.

LADIES' French BOOTS, just received, at DELANY'S.

TO BE SOLD, a great bargain, an excellent PIANOFORTE. Apply LENEHAN'S, Castlereagh-street.

KEROSENE OIL, Colza Oil, Ash Oars; Coarse, Fine, and Rock Salt. Wright's Wharf. W. WRIGHT.

GALVANIZED Plain and Corrugated Iron, Tupper's best, Crown Iron, Belgian Zinc. Wright's Wharf. WILLIAM WRIGHT.

ASPHALTE, a few tons, Blasting Powder, T. and G. White Pine, Clear Pine. W. WRIGHT.

FOR SALE, a good sound Dogcart and Harness; only £16 the lot. GIBSON'S Depot, 282, Pitt-street.

NEWFOUNDLAND DOG.—For SALE, a fine handsome young dog, one of the purest breed in the colony; also an excellent Kangaroo Dog. GIBSON'S Horse Depot, 282, Pitt-street, opposite School of Arts.

FOR SALE, good Saddle and Buggy HORSE, £10. GIBSON'S Depot, opposite School of Arts, Pitt-st.

FOR SALE, handsome set Double Carriage HARNESS, £12. GIBSON, opposite School of Arts, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, good journey COB, 5 years old, £8. GIBSON, opposite School of Arts, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, 2 sets Spring-cart HARNESS, 30s. and £2. GIBSON'S Depot, opposite School of Arts, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, 4 good second-hand Saddles and Bridles, 40s. each. GIBSON'S, opposite School of Arts.

FOR SALE, a fine upstanding Carriage HORSE, price, £40. GIBSON'S Horse Agency, Depot, Pitt-street.

SOUND JAVA RICE, at £12 per ton, at ISAAC SIMMONS', 207, George-street.

JUST LANDED, Corrugated Galvanized Iron, plain galvanized iron, tiles, sheet lead zinc, lead all sizes, galvanized iron tanks for preserving rain-water.
PARTRIDGE'S Stores, Bathurst-street.

CORN-SHELLERS, Chaff-cutters, winnowing machines, just landed, at PARTRIDGE'S Stores, Bathurst-street.

DAMAGED MAIZE (cheap) for pigs and poultry. ROBERT GUY, 569, Brickfield-hill.

HORSE, Dogcart, and Harness, a first-rate turn-out, for SALE cheap. 569, George-street.

FOR SALE, Two Brick COTTAGES; good water and garden. H. SAWYER, Derwent-street, Glebe.

A LADY, thoroughly proficient, is desirous of giving INSTRUCTION on the PIANOFORTE. Pupils attended at their own residence. Terms moderate. Address TEACHER, Payten's-buildings, Kent-street North.

A RESPECTABLE young woman wants SITUATION as HOUSEMAID in a gentleman's family, suburbs preferred. M. G., HERALD Office.

BUGGY wanted, strong and serviceable, with hood, either single or double seated. Address W. R. B., Tattersall's, Pitt-street.

CARRIAGE HORSE for SALE, bay, 16 hands. Apply Iredale's Cottage, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

CLARENCE and RICHMOND RIVERS STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The SECRETARYSHIP of this Company having become vacant by the resignation of Captain Dye, applications, by letter only, from the Candidates for the office (addressed to the Directors, enclosing testimonials) will be received at the Offices of the Company until the fifth day of November next.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, Secretary.

FRIENDLY ISLANDS.—Wanted, a PASSAGE for two Gentlemen, to the above islands. Apply, by letter, to Messrs BRYMER and MOON, Royal Hotel, George-street. October 31st.

JOINERS.—Wanted, six good Bench Hands at Goldsbro's Joinery and General Shop Fitting Manufactory, South Head Road, Paddington, next Ormonde House; also, a good POLISHER.

LOADING for LOUISA CREEK. FUSEDALE, 248, Kent-street North.

MEDICAL.—Wanted, a Dispensing or Visiting and Dispensing ASSISTANT. Apply by letter, Dr. BOWKER, Newcastle.

NOTICE.—For trustworthy Servants and good places, address THE HOME, Darlinghurst, this week.

NOTICE.—A Gentleman, proceeding at once to Armidale and the New England district, via Maitland, will be happy to transact any business, either commercial or legal. Address CIRCUIT, HERALD Office.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A Lady, educated in part, and subsequently resident, on the Continent of Europe, desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT; she will instruct finishing or other pupils in Music, French, Drawing in chalk and pencil, and Flower Painting from nature, with English. Address Y. Z., Messrs Johnson and Co., 238, Pitt-street.

TO TAILORS.—A first-class CUTTER will be open for an ENGAGEMENT in a few days; good references as to character and abilities. Address CUTTER, Post-office, Balmain.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted for the country, TWO good HANDS—one for coats, the other a trousers' hand. Constant employment guaranteed all the year round at Sydney prices. Apply Mr. WRIGHT, Prince, Ogg, and Co.'s.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—A Solicitor and Notary in a large country town has a VACANCY in his office for an ARTICLED CLERK; premium one hundred guineas; references given and required. Apply to Messrs. DEANE and DEANE, solicitors, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, a smart Youth. W. BAULKE, 82, King-street.

TO PRINTERS.—Wanted, a permanent situation as first-class PRESSMAN. Apply 152, Clarence-st.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, for the country, a Single MAN as Draper—one who thoroughly understands the business. Apply, between 10 and 12, at CHURCH, BROTHERS, Clarence-street.

TO PAINTERS.—Wanted, good Brush Hands for the P. and O. Co.'s s.s. MADRAS. Blue Bell, Erskine-street, half-past 8 this morning sharp.
HOWES and LESTER.

TUITION.—A thoroughly experienced TUTOR is disengaged after 3, daily—and on the Saturday, for instruction in English, Latin, and French. Excellent references. X., Moore's, bookseller, George-street.

TO TRADESMEN and others having Accounts to collect, the Advertiser, who is collecting debts for several city houses, having much experience in getting in outstanding accounts, desires to extend his connections. Address COLLECTOR, care of A. W. Castle, Esq., solicitor, 93, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, AGENTS to sell coals, coke, and wood. Apply to J. STEELE, Market Wharf.

WANTED, to SELL a SKIFF, suitable for sailing or pulling. E. RAMSAY, grocer, &c., Balmain.

WANTED, an active GIRL, of good character, about 17. Mrs. CHAMBERS, Stanmore, Newtown.

WANTED, a COOK and LAUNDRESS. Apply to Mrs. FIRMAN, 227, George-st., opposite Bridge-st.

WANTED, two Youths able to milk, for Wollongong; also, a Blacksmith. S. ASHLIN, 139, Pitt-st.

WANTED, four CARPENTERS, to do rough work. Apply to FELIX P. W. BATES, Randwick.

WANTED, a GIRL to nurse a baby. Apply to Mrs. SMITH, 22, Burton-street, South Head Road.

WANTED, Youths and Young Men to know, Evening Instruction. 8, Abercrombie-street, St. Benedict's.

WANTED, a person to put a winnowing machine in thorough repair. Apply at Newtown Inn.

WANTED, a good PLUMBER; no other need apply. J. PENSON, 351, Pitt-street.

WANTED, an IMPROVER to the plumbing trade. Apply to J. PENSON, 351, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Galvanized Iron WORKER. H. TOOSE, builder, 237, Macquarie-street.

WANTED, CIGAR MAKERS and two bunch Makers for the country. Apply corner Kent and Margaret sts.

WANTED, a strong LAD. R. WATSON, plumber, 149, York-st. N.B.—Large publican's Lamp for Sale.

WANTED, a SITUATION as NURSEMAID, and to assist in housework. A. M., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a competent General SERVANT—character indispensable. 193, William-street.

WANTED, a LAUNDRESS, and to assist in general housework. Hyde Park House, King-street East.

WANTED, a Female as General House SERVANT. Old Folks at Home, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 15, to assist in housework. Apply at 63, Prince-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT; must understand her work. Mrs. PERRY, Stanmore, Newtown.

WANTED, a BRICKLAYER to set boilers at the City Iron Works, Pyrmont.

WANTED, a PATTERN MAKER, at the City Iron Works, Pyrmont.

WANTED, a respectable Female COOK. Mrs. S. H. HARRIS, 4, Carlton-terrace, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a young MAN, to drive a baker's cart. A. SMAIL, Miller's Point.

WANTED, LAD, to attend to a horse, to go up country. Apply Petersham Station.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 14. Mrs. COLEMAN, 187, South Head Road. Reference required.

WANTED, for a Farm, a married MAN, with a useful Boy. J. C. GLUE, labour agent, 162, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a PORK BUTCHER. P. M'CARROLL, Redfern.

WANTED, a MAN, well accustomed to cattle driving. P. M'CARROLL, Redfern.

WANTED, a first-class HAND, to dress tripe and cow heel. P. M'CARROLL, Redfern.

WANTED, a Situation as Groom and Gardener. Apply to J. M'KEAN, No. 3, New Market.

WAITRESS, Cooks, Laundress, Housemaids, General Servants, for Engagement. Apply Mrs. CAPPS, King-street.

WANTED, by a respectable Person, some place of trust, in a first-class hotel or clubhouse. Address the week, M., 90, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a thorough good COOK. Apply to the Manager Civil Service Club, Macquarie-street. Apply between 7 and 8 a.m.

WANTED, a good SERVANT, as Parlourmaid; references required. Wentworth House, 13, Church-hill.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 16 years of age. For address apply WILLIAM THOMAS, butcher, Rushcutter's Bay.

WANTED, by a Young Woman, a SITUATION as plain Cook and Laundress, or General Servant. H., HERALD Office.

WANTED, APPRENTICES to the Dressmaking. Apply Miss CRADDOCK, 226, Cumberland-street, Church-hill.

WANTED, by a young Man who writes well, and understands accounts, EMPLOYMENT during the evenings. A., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a respectable Person, as Cook and Laundress. Apply after 9, Richmond House, Darlinghurst Road.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, as NURSE,—one to plain needlework. Mrs. VILES, Darling-st., Balmain.

WANTED, to join an Exploring Party, by a young Man wishing to acquire colonial experience, and who is capable of determining daily positions by observation. Apply, by letter, to A. B., Box 269, Post Office.

WANTED, by a Young Man who has been some time in the bricklaying trade, WORK at a building; wages not so much an object as improvement. Address E. F., Post Office, Glebe.

WANTED, a SITUATION as GARDENER, by a single Man; thoroughly understands fruit, flower, and kitchen gardening; good references. Address T. E., Messrs. Shepherd, Darling Nursery.

WANTED, by a trustworthy English person, a SITUATION as Housekeeper and General Servant to one or two gentlemen; good reference to last place. Address HOUSEKEEPER, HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a respectable middle-aged Scotch person, a SITUATION as HOUSEKEEPER or General Manager. Understands the making of bread, also of candles, &c. Country preferred. Address L. M., Mrs. Wood's, 341, George-street.

WANTED, for the Asylum for Destitute Children, three respectable Females as ATTENDANTS; also an Assistant LAUNDRESS, and a YOUNG MAN as assistant to the cook. Apply on Monday to the SUPERINTENDENT, at the Institution.

WANTED, a situation on a station, as Storekeeper or Stockkeeper, by a married man who is a good rider; also, a situation by a married Scotchman who is a practical Gardener; both with good references. Wanted, a Shoeing Blacksmith, Farming Men, Shearers, Dairy Couple, Nursegirl, Billet-wood Splitters, House and Parlour Maid, Female Cook. HAIGH and BROWN, labour agents, 221, Pitt-street.

APARTMENTS.—Suites of Apartments vacant, at Mrs. BRADY'S, St. Kilda House, Woolloomooloo.

APARTMENTS VACANT, Mrs. WEBSTER, corner of York and Margaret streets, Wynyard-sq. West.

ASHFIELD.—To LET, a HOUSE, containing six rooms, entrance hall, cellar, detached kitchen, good water, garden, and in a healthy situation, near the station. Apply T. LUSTY, Ashfield Store.

APARTMENTS for a Family, Gentlemen, or Lady and Gentleman. Mrs. WRIGHT, Premier-terrace.

BOARD and Residence, for a married couple, or lady or gentleman. 3, Devonshire-terrace, William-street.

BOARD and Residence, at Mrs. DOBSON'S, 221, Castlereagh-street, near Market street. Terms, moderate.

BOARD and RESIDENCE. Northumberland House, Jamison-street.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS for a Lady and Gentleman, or two friends, 18, Elizabeth-street North.

FURNISHED or Unfurnished ROOMS to LET, with use of kitchen. Mrs. WEST'S, Union-st., Pyrmont.

FAMILY RESIDENCE, at Newtown, to be LET, lately in the occupation of Mr. G. Chisholm. The house contains 14 rooms, besides out-offices, and is in thorough repair. Also attached about 9 acres of grazing land. The property is within a few yards of the Railway Station. For further particulars apply to W. LAIDLEY, Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

HORSE-STALL to be LET. Apply to HURFORD and CO., Pianoforte Warehouse, Castlereagh-street.

HOTEL to LET adjoining and communicating with lobby, &c., of Prince of Wales Theatre, in Castlereagh-street; rent, moderate. R. M. FITZGERALD, Springfield, Woolloomooloo.

HOUSE and SHOP with Fixtures, 147, South Head Road. Apply 141, South Head Road.

INVALIDS, in search of HEALTH, will find it nowhere so well as at the Brighton Baths, Manly Beach. The best of diet and most experienced attention. Terms, for board, &c., from 5s. per day.

MANLY BEACH.—To Let, Furnished COTTAGE and Apartments. Apply Temperance Hotel.

OFFICES TO LET.—A SUITE of Offices in the building occupied by the New South Wales Marine Assurance Company, George-street, suitable for a professional man, to LET. Apply to the Secretary of the Company.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE. Accommodation for two. 37, Stanley-street, Hyde Park. Terms, £1 per week.

RESPECTABLE BOARD and RESIDENCE for a single gentleman. Address A. T., Box 22, Post Office.

TO LET, large SHOP with dwelling, No. 12, Bridge-street. R. YEEND, King and Sussex streets.

TO LET, Nos. 7 and 8, Burdekin-terrace, Hyde Park. Mr. BURDEKIN, Brougham-street.

TO LET, STABLE and COACH-HOUSE, Judge-st. Woolloomooloo. Apply at Stables, or 17, O'Connell-st.

TO LET, 347, Castlereagh-street, 4 ROOMS and kitchen. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, Draper's SHOP, 79, Parramatta-street. Apply to JAMES COLLINS, 681, George-street.

TO LET, Two HOUSES, with stabling; water laid on. Franklin-place, Glebe.

TO LET, at Burwood, a small COTTAGE, with garden and paddock. Apply to Mr. DEANE, Burwood.

TO LET, 19, Bligh-street; also superior Cottage. W. THURLOW, 1, Enmore-terrace, King-street.

TO LET, at St. Leonards, COTTAGE, 7 rooms, large garden, &c.; rent 17s. Wentworth House, Church-hill.

TO LET, Balmain, a stone COTTAGE, six rooms, garden, water. Apply RAMSAY, grocer.

TO PUBLIC Companies or Societies.—To LET, the spacious FIRST FLOOR, No. 303, George-street.

TO LET, 113, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, 6 rooms and kitchen. Apply to Mrs. DALGARNO, two doors below.

TO LET, a SHOP, with four apartments, in Phillip-street; also, three small HOUSES. Apply 5, Bligh-street.

TO BE LET, Furnished, CHESHUNT HOUSE, Cumberland-street North, overlooking the Harbour. Apply to THOMAS B. DEARIN, Pacific Wharf, Druitt-street.

TO LET, a pretty situated Two-roomed COTTAGE, within ten minutes' walk of Post Office; suitable for a married couple or a single gentleman. Board optional. For particulars apply to C. T. SANDON, 318, George-st.

TO LET, a HOUSE, in Lower Fort-street, No. 30, containing hall, six rooms, kitchen, and servant's room, and lobby, with good yard, &c., at the rear; also, stable and coach-house. For particulars apply to BILLYARD and CURTIS, 32, Hunter-street.

TO LET, on lease, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE FAMILY HOTEL, near A. S. N. Company's Wharf, doing an excellent business. This is a first-rate opportunity for persons capable of conducting same—they must make money. Apply to RAPHAEL.

TO BE LET or SOLD, the beautifully situated suburban estate called CONNELLO, situate on the banks of the George's River, containing 482 acres, on which are various improvements, consisting of a 9-roomed family residence, with out offices, flower and vegetable gardens, &c. Apply to CHARLES STAFFORD, solicitor, 159, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

TO LET, SUITES of OFFICES in the AUSTRALIAN PROVIDENT SOCIETY'S premises, in New Pitt-street, Sydney, with the use of a large strong room divided into separate compartments. Apply to the Secretary.
Principal Office, Hunter-street, Sydney, October 25th, 1864.

TO LET, the OFFICES in Hunter-street, at present occupied by the Australian Mutual Provident Society. Possession will be given on November 1st.
Lessee may take the fixtures in the office and strong-room at a valuation.
Apply to the Secretary.
Principal Office, Hunter-street, Sydney, October 28th, 1864.

TO FARMERS, GRAZIERS, and others.—To be LEASED, near Goulburn, an ESTATE, consisting of over 10,000 acres of freehold, with the right to graze on Government land adjoining. The whole is well watered, and of the finest grazing quality. There are about 50 acres of rich alluvial deposit, now under a high state of cultivation, which, together with about 1800 acres adjoining, are surrounded and subdivided by substantial sheep-proof fences. The homestead comprises large dwelling-house, stores, dairy, barn, &c., all of stone. The proprietor being desirous of changing his residence, this estate will be leased to a good tenant on moderate terms; or there would be no objection to a partner with capital capable of working the property advantageously. For particulars apply to R. D. WOODHOUSE, land and estate agent, 31, Pitt-street North.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—SUBSCRIPTION—£4 per annum; if sent through the Post Office, £4 10s. per annum.

CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Two lines, and under	One shilling.
Four lines, ditto	Two shillings.
Six lines, ditto	Three shillings.
Eight lines, ditto	Four shillings.
Ten lines, ditto	Five shillings.

And 3d. (three pence) per line for every additional line for each insertion.

*** All advertisements under six lines will be charged 3s. to advertiser's account, if booked.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 3s. each insertion.

N.B.—Advertisers in the country can remit payment by Money Order or Postage Stamps.

SYDNEY:—Printed and Published by JOHN FAIRFAX AND SONS, at the Office of the Sydney Morning Herald, Pitt and Hunter streets, Monday, October 31st, 1864.